

General Permit Registration Form for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities, effective 10/1/13 (electronic form)

Prior to completing this form, you **must** read the instructions for the subject general permit at <u>DEEP-WPED-INST-015</u>. This form must be filled out electronically before being printed. You must submit the registration fee along with this form.

The <u>status of your registration</u> can be checked on the DEEP's ezFile. Portal. Please note that DEEP will no longer mail certificates of registration.

CPPU USE ONLY				
App #:				
Doc #:				
Check #:				
Program:	Stormwater			

#### **Part I: Registration Type**

Select the appropriate boxes identifying the registration type and registration deadline.

Registration Type		Registration Timeline				
				On or before February 1, 2014*		
		gistration ermit No. GSN	*Note: Failure to renew a permit by this date will require submission of new registration.  Re-registrants must only complete Parts I, II, III, IV - Question 1, VII and submit Attachment A.			
	New Registration	✓ Locally Approvable Size of soil disturbance: 4.05	ı	New registration - Sixty (60) days prior to the initiation of the construction activity for:  For sites with a total soil disturbance area of 5 or more acres		
	Section 2 of the permit for			New registration - Sixty (60) days prior to the initiation of the construction activity for:		
<b>V</b>	definitions of Locally	☐ Locally		Sites with a total disturbance area of one (1) to twenty (20) acres except those with discharges to impaired waters or tidal wetlands		
	Exempt and Locally Approvable	Exempt Size of soil		New registration - Ninety (90) days prior to the initiation of the construction activity for:		
	Projects)	disturbance:		(i) Sites with a total soil disturbance area greater than twenty (20) acres, or		
				(ii) Sites discharging to a tidal wetland (that is not fresh-tidal and is located within 500 feet), or		
				(iii) Sites discharging to the impaired water listed in the "Impaired Waters Table for Construction Stormwater Discharges"		

#### Part II: Fee Information

1. New Registrations					
a. Locally approvable projects (registration only):					
√ \$625					
b. Locally exempt projects (registration and Plan):					
$\square$ \$3,000 total soil disturbance area $\ge$ one (1) and < twenty (20) acres.					
\$4,000 total soil disturbance ≥ twenty (20) acres and < fifty (50) acres.					
\$5,000 total soil disturbance ≥ fifty (50) acres.					
2. Re-Registrations					
\$625 (sites previously registered prior to September 1, 2012)					
so (sites previously registered between to September 1, 2012 and effective date of this permit)					
Total Fee: \$625.00					
The fees for municipalities shall be half of those indicated in subsections (a), (b) and (c) above					
pursuant to Section 22a-6(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes. State and Federal agencies shall					
pay the full fees specified in this subsection. The registration will not be processed without the fee.  The fee shall be non-refundable and shall be paid by certified check or money order payable to the					
Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.					

#### Part III: Registrant Information

- If a registrant is a corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, or a statutory trust, it must be registered with the Secretary of the State. If applicable, the registrant's name shall be stated **exactly** as it is registered with the Secretary of the State. This information can be accessed at **CONCORD**
- If a registrant is an individual, provide the legal name (include suffix) in the following format: First Name; Middle Initial; Last Name; Suffix (Jr, Sr., II, III, etc.).

1. Regis	Registrant /Client Name: STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Regis	trant Type:	State Agency		_
Secre	tary of the S	State business ID #:		
Mailin	g Address:	359 S Main St		
City/T	own: Thomas	ston	State: CT	Zip Code: 06787
Busin	ess Phone:	(203)591-3544 ext.:	_	
Exar	nple:(xxx) >	xx-xxx		
Conta	ct Person:	Richard N. Symonds, P.E.	Title : District Engir	neer
E-Mai	: richard.syn	nonds@ct.gov		
2. List b	lling contac	t:		
Name	: STATE OF C	CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPOR	TATION	
Mailin	g Address:	359 S Main St		
City/T	own: Thomas	ston	State: CT	Zip Code: 06787
Busin	ess Phone:	(203)591-3544 ext.:	_	
Conta	ct Person:	Richard N. Symonds, P.E.	Title: District Engir	neer

3.	Lis	t primary contact for departmental correspon	dence and i	nq	luiries	:		
		me: STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TR	RANSPORTATI	ON				
	Ма	tiling Address: 359 S Main St						
	Cit	y/Town: Thomaston	State	: _	СТ	Zip Cod	de: <u>06787</u>	
	Bu	siness Phone <u>:(203)591-3544</u>	ext.	_		<u></u>		
	Со	ntact Person: Richard N. Symonds, P.E.	Title:	D	istrict E	Engineer		
ļ.	Lis	t owner of the property on which the activity v	vill take plac	e:				
	Na	me: STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TR	RANSPORTATI	ON	l			
	Ма	tiling Address: 359 S Main St						
	Cit	y/Town: Thomaston	State	:	СТ	Zip Coo	de: 06787	
	Bu	siness Phone: (203)591-3544	ext.	_				
	Со	ntact Person: Richard N. Symonds, P.E.						
5.		t preparer:						
		me: STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TR	RANSPORTATI	ON	l			
		uiling Address: 2800 BERLIN TPKE						
		y/Town: NEWINGTON	State	: (	СТ	Zip Coo	de: 06111	
	Bu	siness Phone: (860)594-3337	ext.	-		<u> </u>		
		ntact Person: Andrew Esposito	Title:	Tı	ranspor	 tation Engineer 3		
6.		t design professional:		_		-		
		me: BL COMPANIES, INC.						
		uiling Address: 100 CONSTITUTION PLZ, 10TH FL						
		y/Town: HARTFORD	State	: (	СТ	Zip Cod	de: 06103	
		siness Phone: (860) 760-1930	ext.	-		'		
		ntact Person: David Cicia		Р	rincipal	Engineer		
7.		t Reviewing Qualified Professional (for locally	approvable	pr	roiects	s onlv):		
		me: BL COMPANIES, INC.		μ.	0,000	,,.		
		tiling Address: 100 CONSTITUTION PLZ, 10TH FL						
		y/Town: HARTFORD	State	: C	T	Zip Code: 06	103	
		siness Phone: (860) 760-1918	ext.	_				
		ntact Person: Michael Fisher, PE		S	enior P	 roject Manager		
						.,		
Pa	rt	IV: Site Information						
1		Site Name:	0055-0					
		Street Address or Description of Location:	F	≀ou	te 10/2	02, Route 20, and Ro	oute 189	
		City/Town: Granby	State:	С	Т	_ Zip Code:	06035	
		Brief Description of construction activity:						
		Roadway widening. Full depth and milling pavement wor	rk. New sidewa	lk a	and drai	inage structures.		

Normal working hours: 7:30 to

13 Sep 2021

Project Start Date:

Anticipated Completion Date:

30 Nov 2023

2.	MINING: Is the activity on the site in question part of mining operations (i.e. sand and gravel)?	∐Yes	✓No
	If yes, mining is not authorized by this general permit. You must submit the Registration Form for the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.		
3.	<b>COMBINED OR SANITARY SEWER:</b> Does all of the stormwater from the proposed activity discharge to a combined or sanitary sewer (i.e. a sewage treatment plant)?	☐ Yes	√No
	If yes, this activity is not regulated by this permit. Contact the Water Permitting & Enforcement Division at 860-424-3018.		
4.	INDIAN LANDS: Is or will the facility be located on federally recognized Indian lands?	☐ Yes	✓No
5.	COASTAL BOUNDARY: Is the activity which is the subject of this registration located		
	within the coastal boundary as delineated on DEEP approved coastal boundary maps?	☐ Yes	✓No
	The coastal boundaries fall within the following towns: Branford, Bridgeport, Chester, Clinton, Da East Haven, East Lyme, Essex, Fairfield, Greenwich, Groton (City and Town), Old Lyme, Guilford Ledyard, Lyme, Madison, Milford, Montville, New London, New Haven, North Haven, Norwalk, No Old Saybrook, Orange, Preston, Shelton, Stamford, Stonington (Borough and Town), Stratford, West Haven, Westbrook and Westport.	d, Hamde rwich,	en,
	If "yes", and this registration is for a new authorization or a modification of an existing authorization physical footprint of the subject activity is modified, you must provide documentation to the DEER Island Sound Programs or the local governing authority has issued a coastal site plan approval or project is exempt from coastal site plan review. Provide this documentation with your registration See guidance in Appendix D of the general permit. Information on the coastal boundary is availated town hall or on the Connecticut Coastal Resources Map. Additional DEEP Maps and Public available by contacting DEEP Staff at 860-424-3555.	Office of the of	of Long ned the hment B e local
6.	ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES:		
	In order to be eligible to register for this General permit, each registrant must either perform a se obtain a limited one-year determination, or obtain a safe-harbor determination regarding threater endangered species. This may include the need to develop and implement a mitigation plan. Whaternative has different limitations, the alternatives are not mutually exclusive; a registrant may regeneral Permit using more than one alternative, See Appendix A of the general Permit. Each recomplete this AND Attachment C to this Registration form and a registrant who does not or cannot eligible to register under this General Permit.	ned and hile each egister fo egistrant i	r this must
	Each registration must perform a review of the Department's Natural Diversity Database maps to site of the construction activity is located within or in proximity (within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile) to a shaded area.	determin	e if the
	a. Provide the date of the NDDB maps were reviewed: 17 May 2021 (Print a copy of the NDDB since it must be submitted with this registration as part of Attachment C.)	map you	viewed

b.	For a registrant using a limited one-year determination or safe harbor determination to General Permit, provide the Department's Wildlife Division NDDB identification number determination:					
	(The number is on the determination issued by the Department's N	Wildlife Division).				
sec	more information on threatened and endangered species requirements, refer to Appe tion 3(b)(2) of this General Permit, Visit the DEEP website at <u>Natural Diversity Data</u> DB at 860-424-3011.					
C.	I verify that I have completed Attachment C to this Registration Form.	☐ Yes				
7.	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS: Is the proposed project within the watershed of a design	nated				
	Wild and Scenic River? ( See Appendix H for guidance)	☐ Yes ✓ No				
8.	8. AQUIFER PROTECTION AREAS: Is the site located within a mapped					
	Aquifer Protection Area, as defined in Section 22a-354h of the CT General Statutes	?				
	(For additional guidance, please refer to Appendix C of the General Permit)	☐ Yes ☑ No				
9.	Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines: Is the	he activity in				
ac	cordance with Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline	es and local erosion				
& s	sediment control ordinances, where applicable?	✓ Yes □ No				
10.	HISTORIC AND/OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:					
На	s the site of the proposed activity been reviewed (using the process outlined in Append	ix G of this permit)				
for	historic and/or archaeological resources?	✓ Yes □ No				
	a. The review indicates the proposed site does not have the potential for					
	historic/ archaeological resources, OR	✓ Yes □ No				
	b. The review indicated historic and/ or archaeological resource potential exists					
i	and the proposed activity is being or has been reviewed by the Offices of					
	Culture and Tourism, OR	☐ NA ☐ Yes ✓ No				
	c. The proposed activity has been reviewed and authorized under an					
	Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 wetland permit.	☐ NA ☐ Yes ✓ No				
11	. CONSERVATION OR PRESERVATION RESTRICTION:					
ls t	he property subject to a conservation or preservation restriction?	☐ Yes ☑ No				
suc	es, proof of written notice of this registration to the holder of such restriction or a letter th restriction verifying this registration is in compliance with the terms of the restriction, Attachment D.					

#### Part V: Stormwater Discharge Information

#### Table 1

Outfall #	a) Type	b) Pipe Material	c) Pipe Size	d) Note: To find CT ECO . A decimal here. Directions on to find lat. /long. and be found in in Part \ \textit{DEEP-WPED}	format is required how to use CT ECO d conversions can /, section d of the	e) What method was used to obtain your latitude/longitude information?
				Longitude (Format: -xx.xxxxx)	Latitude (Format: xx.xxxxx)	
E01	Pipe	Clay	24"	-72.788866	41.954056	ezFile Portal Map
EO2	Pipe	Concrete	24"	-72.792603	41.941257	ezFile Portal Map
PO1	Pipe	Concrete	24"	-72.788866	41.954056	ezFile Portal Map
PO2	Pipe	Concrete	24"	-72.792603	41.941257	ezFile Portal Map

#### Part V: Stormwater Discharge Information Continued

#### Table 2

2. Pro	2. Provide the following information about the receiving water(s)/wetland(s) that receive stormwater runoff from your site, either directly or through the storm sewer system:						
Outfall #	Dates when this outfall will be active:	a) To what system or receiving water does your stormwater runoff discharge? either "storm sewer or wetlands" or "waterbody" (If you select storm sewer or wetlands, columns c.1&2 of this table are not required to be completed)	b) What is your watershed ID (freshwater) or 305b ID (estuary)? (Section 3.b, of the DEP-GP-INST-015 explains how to find this information)	c.1) Is your receiving water identified as an impaired water in the "Impaired Waters Table for Construction Stormwater Discharges"?	If you answered yes to question c.1, then answer the question below c.2) Has any Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) been approved for your receiving waterbody?	For the drainage area associated with each outfall: Effective Impervious Area Before Construction (sq ft)	For the drainage area associated with each outfall: Effective Impervious Area After Construction (sq ft)
E01	Start: 27 Sep 2021 End:	Storm Sewer or Wetlands		□ Y □ N ✓ NA	□ Y □ N ☑ NA	95992	133577
EO2	Start: 13 Sep 2021 End:	Waterbody	200	□ Y □ N ✓ NA	□ Y □ N ☑ NA	101635	101708
P01	Start: 27 Sep 2021 End:	Storm Sewer or Wetlands		□ Y □ N ☑ NA	□ Y □ N ☑ NA	95992	133577
PO2	Start: 27 Sep 2021 End:	Storm Sewer or Wetlands		□ Y □ N ✓ NA	□ Y □ N ✓ NA	101635	101708
	Start: End:	Select One		□ Y □ N □ NA	□ Y □ N □ NA		
	Provide the total effective impervious area for the entire site(sq ft):					395254	470570

#### Part V: Stormwater Discharge Information (continued)

<b>Impaired waters:</b> If you answered "yes" to Table 2, question 2.c.1, <b>verify</b> that the project's Pollution (Plan) addresses the control measures below in Question 1 or 2, as appropriate.	າ Control Plan
1. If the impaired water does not have a TMDL, confirm compliance by selecting 1.a. or 2.b. belo	ow:
a. No more than 3 acres is disturbed at any time;  OR	Yes
b. Stormwater runoff from a 2 yr, 24 rain event is <b>retained.</b>	☐ Yes
2. <b>If the impaired water has a TMDL</b> , confirm compliance by selecting 2.a. and 2.b. below and eitl 2.c.1. or 2.c.2. below:	her question
<ul> <li>a. The Plan documents there is sufficient remaining Waste Load Allocations (WLA) in the TMDL for the proposed discharge,</li> <li>AND</li> </ul>	☐ Yes
<ul> <li>b. Control measures shall be implemented to assure the WLA will not be exceeded,</li> <li>AND</li> </ul>	☐ Yes
<ul> <li>c. 1. Stormwater discharges will be monitored for the indicator pollutant identified in the TMDL,</li> <li>OR</li> <li>2. The Plan documents specific requirements for stormwater discharges specified in the TMDL</li> </ul>	☐ Yes
Part VI: Pollution Control Plan Availability (check one of the following four categories)	
I am registering a Locally Exempt project and submitting the required electronic Plan (in Adobe PDF or similarly publically available format) pursuant to Section 3(c)(2)(E) of this permit.	тм
☐ Plan is attached to this registration form ☐ Plan is available at the following Internet Address (URL):	
I am registering a Locally Approvable project and have chosen not to submit the Plan with this registration pursuant to Section 3(c)(1) of this permit.	
I am registering a Locally Approvable project and have chosen to make my Plan electronically available pursuant to Section 4(c)(2)(N) of this permit.	
<ul><li>✓ Plan is attached to this registration form</li><li>✓ Plan is available at the following Internet Address (URL):</li></ul>	
I am registering a Locally exempt project and do not have the capability to submit the Plan	

electronically. Therefore, I am submitting a paper copy with this registration as Attachment E.

#### Part VII: Registrant Certification

The registrant *and* the individual(s) responsible for actually preparing the registration must sign this part. A registration will be considered incomplete unless all required signatures are provided.

registration will be considered incomplete unless all required si	gnatures are provided.				
For New Registrants:					
"I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under such general permit, submitted to the commissioner by E OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTA for an activity located at Route 10/202, Route 20, and Route 189, Granby, CT 06035 and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been initiated and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site. I certify that the registration filed pursuant to this general permit is on complete and accurate forms as prescribed by the commissioner without alteration of their text. I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 3(b)(8)(A) of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 3(b) (8) (B) of this general permit. I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Connecticut General Statutes, as amended by Public Act 12-172. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement made in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under Section 53a-157b					
of the Connecticut General Statutes and any other applicable					
For Re-registrants: "I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities, submitted to the commissioner by for an activity located at					
and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are be initiated and such activity is eligible for authorization under such a plans for such activity meet the current terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all at the site. I verify that the registration filed pursuant to this forms as prescribed by the commissioner without alteration of examined and am familiar with the information that provides to limited to all information described in Section 3(b)(8)(A) of such reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individed that the information upon which this verification is based is the knowledge and belief. I also understand that knowingly making information and in this certification may be punishable as a cand imprisonment, under Section 53a-157b of the Connecticution.	uch permit. I further certify that all designs ions of the general permit in accordance tem is in place to ensure that all terms and I discharges authorized by this general permit general permit is on complete and accurate if their text. I certify that I have personally the basis for this certification, including but not uch general permit, and I certify, based on duals responsible for obtaining such information, ue, accurate and complete to the best of my any false statement made in the submitted triminal offense, including the possibility of fine				
Signature of Registrant	District Facilities				
Richard N. Symonds, P.E.	District Engineer				
Name of Registrant (print or type)	Title (if applicable)				
Signature of Preparer and Date (if different than above)					

Andrew Esposito

Transportation Engineer 3

Title (if applicable)

# Part VIII: Professional Engineer (or Landscape Architect, where appropriate) Design Certification (for publically approvable and exempt projects)

The following certification must be signed by a Professional Engineer, or Landscape Architect where appropriate.

'I hereby certify that I am a	licensed in the State of Connecticut.						
am making this certification in connection with a registration under such general permit, submitted to the							
commissioner by STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION for an activity located at  Route 10/202, Route 20, and Route 189, Granby, CT 06035							
certify that I have thoroughly and completely reviewed the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan for the project or activity covered by this certification. I further certify, based on such review and on the standard of care for such projects, that the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as amended, the Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, and the conditions of the general permit, and that the controls required for such Plan are appropriate for the site. I further certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement in this certification may subject me to sanction by the Department and/or be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under Section 53a-157b of the Connecticut General Statutes and any other applicable law."							
Signature of Design Professional and Data							
Signature of Design Professional and Date							
David Cicia	23439						
Name of Professional (print or type)	License Number						
Affix P.E/L.A Stamp Here							

Part IX: Reviewing Qualified Professional Certification
The following certification must be signed by a) a Conservation District reviewer OR, b) a qualified soil erosion and sediment control and/ or professional engineer

1.) District:		
Date of Affirmative Determination:		
' I am making this certification in connection with a registration under General Permit for the of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities, submitted to the corby for an activity		
ocated at		
I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, and I affirm, based on the review described in Section 3(b)(11)(C) of this general permit and on the standard of care for such projects, that the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan is adequate to assure that the activity authorized under this general permit will comply with the terms and conditions of such general permit and that all stormwater management systems: (i) have been designed to control pollution to the maximum extent achievable using measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and that conform to those in the Guidelines and the Stormwater Quality Manual; (ii) will function properly as designed; (iii) are adequate to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit; and (iv) will protect the waters of the state from pollution."		
Signature of District Professional and Date		
Name of District Professional License Number (if applicable)		
Or		
✓ Review Certification by Qualified Professional:		
Company Name: BL COMPANIES, INC.		
Company Name: BL COMPANIES, INC.  Name: Michael Fisher, PE		
Name: Michael Fisher, PE		
Name: Michael Fisher, PE  License #: 21170		
Name: Michael Fisher, PE		
Name: Michael Fisher, PE  License #: 21170  Level of independency of professional:	✓ Yes	
Name: Michael Fisher, PE  License #: 21170  Level of independency of professional:  Required for all projects disturbing over 1 acre:	✓ Yes	
Name: Michael Fisher, PE  License #: 21170  Level of independency of professional:  Required for all projects disturbing over 1 acre:  1. I verify I am not an employee of the registrant.  2. I verify I have no ownership interest of any kind in the project for which the	✓ Yes	
Name: Michael Fisher, PE  License #: 21170  Level of independency of professional:  Required for all projects disturbing over 1 acre:  1. I verify I am not an employee of the registrant.  2. I verify I have no ownership interest of any kind in the project for which the registration is being submitted.	Yes  stions 1&2): signing or ystems plan	
Name: Michael Fisher, PE  License #: 21170  Level of independency of professional:  Required for all projects disturbing over 1 acre:  1. I verify I am not an employee of the registrant.  2. I verify I have no ownership interest of any kind in the project for which the registration is being submitted.  Required for projects with 15 or more acres of site disturbance (in addition to questions).  Required for projects with 15 or more acres of site disturbance (in addition to questions). I verify I did not engage in any activities associated with the preparation, planning, desengineering of the soil erosion and sediment control plan or stormwater management set.	✓ Yes stions 1&2): signing or	
Name: Michael Fisher, PE  License #: 21170  Level of independency of professional:  Required for all projects disturbing over 1 acre:  1. I verify I am not an employee of the registrant.  2. I verify I have no ownership interest of any kind in the project for which the registration is being submitted.  Required for projects with 15 or more acres of site disturbance (in addition to questions).  Required for projects with 15 or more acres of site disturbance (in addition to questions). I verify I did not engage in any activities associated with the preparation, planning, desengineering of the soil erosion and sediment control plan or stormwater management set.	Yes  stions 1&2): signing or ystems plan  Yes , planning,	

#### Part IX: Reviewing Qualified Professional Certification (continued)

professional, or both, as defined in the General Pe Wastewaters from Construction Activities and as figeneral permit. I am making this certification in co submitted to the commissioner by ATE OF CONNECTION	urther specified in Sections 3(b)(11)(A) and (B) of such innection with a registration under such general permit, CTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATIon an activity 0, and Route 189, Granby, CT 06035
certification, including but not limited to all informat permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investig responsible for obtaining such information, that the true, accurate and complete to the best of my know information described in Section 3(b)(11)(C) of such projects, that I have made an affirmative determination of this general permit. I understand that this certific with Section 22a-430b of Connecticut General State to the requirements and responsibilities for a qualification knowingly making any false statement in this certification.	tion described in Section 3(b)(11)(C) of such general pation, including my inquiry of those individuals information upon which this certification is based is wledge and belief. I certify, based on my review of all ch general permit and on the standard of care for such ation in accordance with Sections 3(b)(11)(D)(i) and (ii) cation is part of a registration submitted in accordance tutes, as amended by Public Act 12-172, and is subject fied professional in such statute. I also understand that
Signature of Reviewing Qualified Professional	<del>-</del>
BL COMPANIES, INC.	21170
Name of Reviewing Qualified Professional	License No.
Affix P.E./ L.A. Stamp Here	

Note: Please submit the fee along with a completed, printed and signed Registration Form and all additional supporting documents to:

CENTRAL PERMIT PROCESSING UNIT
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
79 ELM STREET
HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127

# STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

Major Intersection Improvements US 202/Route 10 at Route 20 and Route 189 Granby, CT

State Project No.: 0055-0142

EzFile No. 65526

# **Connecticut Department of Transportation**



February 19, 2021

This Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SPCP) is prepared to comply with the requirements for the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges (GPSD) from Construction Activities. Also to be considered part of the SPCP are the proposed construction plans, special provisions, and the Connecticut Department of Transportation's "Standard Specifications for Roads, Bridges and Incidental Construction" (Form 818) including supplements thereto and the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control

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# 1. Site Description

#### **Site Description**

This project involves major reconstruction to the intersections of Route 10/202 at Route 189 and Route 20 in the Granby Town Center. This location is classified as an urban area. The proposed improvements include the realignment of Route 20/189, the construction of additional travel lanes, and the coordination of the traffic signals at both of these intersections. Drainage modifications are required as a result of the roadway realignment and widening included in this project. One of the drainage systems located within the project area discharges into the West Branch Salmon Brook River, which is an impaired waterbody that is located 0.7 miles south of the project limits on Route 10/202. The project is not located near any coastal waters, therefore there are no discharges to coastal waters.

This project is not located within an Aquifer Protection Area or a public water supply watershed. According to the National Wild and Scenic River System map, West Branch Salmon Brook is not a wild or scenic river. The NDDB states that there are hoary bats within the vicinity of the project site, these bats are listed as a State Special Concern species.

Factors that affect the ability to infiltrate or dictate retention goals include hydraulic head limitations, adjacent land uses, utility conflicts, cost, and natural resources.

Currently, the proximity of the intersections of Route 10/202 at Route 20/189 and Route 10/202 at Route 189 does not allow for sufficient storage and processing of vehicles between the intersections. As a result of the proximity of the two intersections and limited travel lanes, traffic queues through both intersections creating gridlock, delay, and driver frustration during both the morning and evening peak periods. Furthermore, the current sidewalk system in the area fails to meet current ADA standards, lacks connectivity to key locations, and includes excessively long crosswalks. The purpose of this project is to improve operation, reduce congestion, and create a more well-connected pedestrian facility within the Granby Town Center.

There are two existing drainage systems within the project limits. The northern drainage system collects stormwater from the northern half of the project site and extends approximately 300' past the project limits on Route 20/189. This drainage system outlets at station 114+20 lt into a wetland located to the north of Route 20 and west of Hungary Road. This outfall will be known as EO1. The southern drainage system collects stormwater from the southern half of the project site and extends approximately 0.7 miles south of the project limits on Route 10/202. At this location the drainage system outlets into the impaired waterbody of West Branch Salmon Brook River. This outfall is located to the east of bridge number 00654 and will be known as EO2.

The proposed drainage improvements include the installation of new drainage structures for both the southern and northern drainage systems. Improvements to EO1 will include the removal and replacement of the existing end wall and the installation of a riprap apron. This proposed outfall will be known as PO1. The change in flow to EO2 is insignificant when comparing preconstruction to post-construction, and the outfall is located a considerable distance from the project site. Furthermore, this outfall has been investigated and is in good condition. For these reasons, improvements are not proposed to this outfall. This outfall will continue to be referred to as EO2. This project also includes the installation of a drywell in the Town Green.

Site work includes the widening of Route 10/202/189 to provide five 11-foot lanes with 4-foot shoulders. The additional operational lane will allow for "back-to-back" left-turn lanes which will result in double left-turn lanes and a combined through/right-turn lane in the southbound direction and an exclusive left-turn lane, combined left-turn/through lane and through/right-turn lane in the northbound direction. The northbound through/right turn lane will provide a branched-off leg through the northwest corner of the Town Green. This leg will provide access to Route 20 eastbound and will be separated from the intersection by an island that will function as a pedestrian refuge area. Route 10/202, north of the northerly intersection, will be widened to allow for five lanes including an exclusive left-turn and two through lanes in the southbound direction, along with two receiving lanes in the northbound direction.

The Route 20/189 leg of the northerly intersection will be realigned to better establish the east-west movements as the through direction at both approaches by reducing the heavy skew angle and providing a more defined right-turn lane onto Route 10/202/189. The Route 20/189 leg will also be widened to allow for an exclusive left-turn lane, a through lane, and a right-turn lane, and to allow for two receiving lanes from the double left-turn lanes on Route 10/202/189. The Route 20 westbound approach to Route 10/202 will be widened to allow for an exclusive left-turn lane, an exclusive through lane, and a combined through/right-turn lane.

At the southerly intersection, Route 189 will be widened to extend the two-lane approach and to allow for two receiving lanes from the double left-turn lanes on Route 10/202/189. The Route 10/202 leg of this intersection will be widened to allow for a dedicated left turn lane into the Stony Hill Village driveway.

To accommodate the significant amount of pedestrian and bicyclist travel into the center of Granby, concrete sidewalks are proposed to be added to Route 20 east of Route 10/202. Additional crosswalks are also proposed to better convey pedestrian traffic through the northerly intersection. In addition, all shoulders are proposed at a minimum width of 4 feet to further accommodate for bicyclists.

# **Estimated Disturbed Area**

The total area for this project site is 8.60 acres. Of this area, 4.05 acres will be disturbed by construction activities.

#### **Estimated Runoff Coefficient**

The runoff coefficient assumed for pavement and concrete is 0.9, for gravel is 0.7, and for pervious areas is 0.3.

```
Pre-Construction
(2.43 \text{ ac. } \times 0.3) + (6.12 \text{ ac. } \times 0.9) + (0.04 \text{ ac. } \times 0.7) = 0.73
2.43 \text{ ac.} + 6.12 \text{ ac.} + 0.04 \text{ ac.}
Post-Construction
(1.44 \text{ ac.} \times 0.3) + (7.16 \text{ ac.} \times 0.9) + (0 \text{ ac.} \times 0.7) = 0.80
1.44 \text{ ac.} + 7.16 \text{ ac.} + 0 \text{ ac.}
```

#### **Receiving Waters**

The immediate receiving waters of EO1 and PO1 are wetlands associated with East Branch Salmon Brook River. This river merges with West Branch Salmon Brook River and becomes Salmon Brook River, which ultimately drains into the Farmington River.

The immediate receiving water of EO2 is West Branch Salmon Brook River. This river merges with East Branch Salmon Brook River and becomes Salmon Brook River, which ultimately drains into the Farmington River.

## **Extent of Wetlands on Site**

The proposed project site does not include wetlands or regulated floodplains. Wetlands are located to the North of Route 20 and West of Hungary road, approximately 70' past the outlet of EO1 and PO1, just outside the project site.

# 2. Construction Sequencing

The Contractor will be given approximately two construction seasons for the construction of all phases of the project.

The suggested sequence of construction is as follows:

- Conduct a preconstruction meeting.
- Conduct the plan implementation inspection and clearly identify the limits of disturbance (LOD).
- Install erosion and sediment controls at effected inlets/outlets and at the limits of disturbed slopes/toe of slope.
- Mobilize and establish construction field office.
- Coordinate utility work

#### - Stage 1

- 1. Install sedimentation control system.
- 2. Perform work required by utility companies in order to complete utility pole relocations.
- 3. Establish traffic patterns.
- 4. Clear and grub.
- 5. Apply temporary stabilization measures in accordance with the temporary stabilization practices.
- 6. Relocate mailboxes (approx. station 307+45rt and 307+55rt).
- 7. Remove existing sidewalk, construct sidewalk, and install pedestrian push buttons. This work shall be completed on the southern side of the road before beginning sidewalk construction on the northern side of the road (refer to STG-01-B).
- 8. Cut bituminous concrete pavement.
- 9. Remove existing bituminous concrete pavement and signs.
- 10. Remove existing drainage system and install proposed drainage system.
- 11. Excavate and form subgrade, place base, install granite curbing, and begin traffic signal work at the intersection of Route 189 and Bank Street.
- 12. Perform milling and wedging.
- 13. Place pavement.
- 14. Install traffic signs and pavement markings in newly constructed area as shown on Traffic plan sheets. Only open approach lanes when sufficient lanes are available to receive them.
- 15. Construct driveways.
- 16. Complete finished grading and place topsoil.
- 17. Install traffic signs as shown on Traffic plan sheets.
- 18. Install plantings and establish turf as shown on Landscape plans.
- 19. Remove sedimentation control system when it has been determined that the disturbed area has been stabilized.

#### - Stage 2

- 1. Establish traffic patterns.
- 2. Install sedimentation control system.
- 3. Clear and grub.
- 4. Apply temporary stabilization measures in accordance with the temporary stabilization practices.
- 5. Construct temporary sidewalk (refer to STG-02-B).
- 6. Construct sidewalk and install pedestrian push buttons.
- 7. Remove temporary sidewalk and existing sidewalk.
- 8. Cut bituminous concrete pavement.
- 9. Remove existing bituminous concrete pavement and signs.
- 10. Remove existing drainage system and install proposed drainage system.
- 11. Excavate and form subgrade, place base, install granite curbing, and begin traffic signal work.
- 12. Perform milling and wedging.
- 13. Place pavement.
- 14. Construct driveways.
- 15. Complete finished grading and place topsoil.
- 16. Install traffic signs and pavement markings in newly constructed area as shown on Traffic plan sheets. Only open approach lanes when sufficient lanes are available to

receive them.

- 17. Install plantings and establish turf as shown on Landscape plans.
- 18. Remove sedimentation control system when it has been determined that the disturbed area has been stabilized.

#### - Stage 3

- 1. Establish traffic patterns.
- 2. Install sedimentation control system.
- 3. Clear and grub.
- 4. Apply temporary stabilization measures in accordance with the temporary stabilization practices.
- 5. Relocate mailbox (approx. station 115+90lt).
- 6. Remove existing sidewalks, construct sidewalks, and install pedestrian push buttons. Complete this work on one side of the road before beginning sidewalk construction on the other side of the road. (refer to STG-03-B)
- 7. Remove existing island and install temporary pavement structure.
- 8. Cut bituminous concrete pavement.
- 9. Remove existing bituminous concrete pavement and signs.
- 10. Remove existing drainage system and install proposed drainage system.
- 11. Excavate and form subgrade, place base, install granite curbing, and begin traffic signal work at the intersection of Route 10/202 and Route 20 and at the intersection of Route 20 and Bank Street.
- 12. Perform milling and wedging.
- 13. Place pavement.
- 14. Install traffic signs and pavement markings in newly constructed area as shown on Traffic plan sheets. Only open approach lanes when sufficient lanes are available to receive them.
- 15. Construct splitter island, pedestrian refugee island, and driveways.
- 16. Complete finished grading and place topsoil.
- 17. Install traffic signs as shown on Traffic plan sheets.
- 18. Install plantings and establish turf as shown on Landscape plans.
- 19. Remove sedimentation control system when it has been determined that the disturbed area has been stabilized.

#### - Stage 4

- 1. Establish traffic patterns.
- 2. Install sedimentation control system.
- 3. Clear and grub.
- 4. Apply temporary stabilization measures in accordance with the temporary stabilization practices.
- 5. Construct temporary sidewalk (refer to STG-04-B).
- 6. Construct sidewalks, and install pedestrian push buttons.
- 7. Remove temporary sidewalk and existing sidewalk.
- 8. Remove existing island and install temporary pavement structure.
- 9. Cut bituminous concrete pavement.
- 10. Remove existing bituminous concrete pavement and signs.
- 11. Remove existing drainage system and install proposed drainage system.
- 12. Excavate and form subgrade, place base, and install granite curbing.

- 13. Perform milling and wedging.
- 14. Place pavement.
- 15. Install traffic signs and pavement markings in newly constructed area as shown on Traffic plan sheets. Only open approach lanes when sufficient lanes are available to receive them.
- 16. Construct pedestrian refugee island and driveways.
- 17. Complete finished grading and place topsoil.
- 18. Install traffic signs as shown on Traffic plan sheets.
- 19. Install plantings and establish turf as shown on Landscape plans.
- 20. Remove sedimentation control system when it has been determined that the disturbed area has been stabilized.

#### - Stage 5

- 1. Establish traffic patterns.
- 2. Install sedimentation control system.
- 3. Clear and grub.
- 4. Apply temporary stabilization measures in accordance with the temporary stabilization practices.
- 5. Construct temporary sidewalk (refer to STG-05-B).
- 6. Construct sidewalks, remove existing sidewalk and temporary sidewalk, and install pedestrian push buttons.
- 7. Cut bituminous concrete pavement.
- 8. Remove existing bituminous concrete pavement and signs.
- 9. Remove existing drainage system and install proposed drainage system.
- 10. Excavate and form subgrade, place base, and install granite curbing.
- 11. Perform milling and wedging.
- 12. Place pavement.
- 13. Construct driveways.
- 14. Complete finished grading and place topsoil.
- 15. Install traffic signs and pavement markings in newly constructed area as shown on Traffic plan sheets. Only open approach lanes when sufficient lanes are available to receive them.
- 16. Install plantings and establish turf as shown on Landscape plans.
- 17. Remove sedimentation control system when it has been determined that the disturbed area has been stabilized.

#### - Stage 6

- 1. Establish traffic patterns.
- 2. Install sedimentation control system.
- 3. Clear and grub.
- 4. Apply temporary stabilization measures in accordance with the temporary stabilization practices.
- 5. Cut bituminous concrete pavement.
- 6. Remove existing bituminous concrete pavement and signs.
- 7. Remove existing drainage system and install proposed drainage system.
- 8. Excavate and form subgrade, place base, and install granite curbing.
- 9. Perform milling and wedging.
- 10. Place pavement.

- 11. Install linestriping as shown on Traffic plan sheets.
- 12. Construct splitter island and driveway.
- 13. Complete finished grading and place topsoil.
- 14. Install traffic signs and pavement markings in newly constructed area as shown on Traffic plan sheets. Only open approach lanes when sufficient lanes are available to receive them.
- 15. Install plantings and establish turf as shown on Landscape plans.
- 16. Remove sedimentation control system when it has been determined that the disturbed area has been stabilized.
- Stage 7
  - 1. Establish traffic patterns.
  - 2. Cut bituminous concrete pavement.
  - 3. Remove existing bituminous concrete pavement.
  - 4. Excavate and form subgrade, place base, and install granite curbing.
  - 5. Perform milling.
  - 6. Place pavement.
  - 7. Install traffic signs and pavement markings in newly constructed area as shown on Traffic plan sheets. Only open approach lanes when sufficient lanes are available to receive them.
- Clean all stormwater structures, including catch basins, drop inlets, and pipes of sediment. When the Qualified Inspector determines that all disturbed areas are stabilized, remove the temporary sedimentation control systems. File the "Notice of Termination Form."
- Perform project cleanup, ensure project area is clean and free of debris, and demobilize.

If the construction sequencing activities create an area of disturbance with a total contributing drainage area of between two (2) acres and five (5) acres per discharge point, a temporary sediment trap must be provided and the Contractor must submit to the Engineer a revised SWPCP for review and approval. The SWPCP must include locations of the temporary sedimentation trap per discharge point with a capacity to contain 134 cubic yards per acre of material in accordance with the 2002 CT Erosion and Sedimentation Guidelines (2002 Guidelines). The Contractor shall provide an inspection and maintenance plan for the temporary sedimentation trap as part of the amended SWPCP.

If the areas of disturbance with a total contributing drainage area of more than five (5) acres per discharge point, a temporary engineered sedimentation <u>basin</u> must be provided, and the Contractor must submit to the Engineer a revised SWPCP for review and approval. The SWPCP must include locations of the temporary engineered sedimentation <u>basin</u> designed and installed in accordance with the 2002 Guidelines. The Contractor shall provide an inspection and maintenance plan or the engineered sedimentation basin as part for the amended SWPCP.

The suggested sequence of construction will not create an area of disturbance greater than two (2) acres per discharge point.

#### 3. Control Measures

Control measures taken on this project include sedimentation control systems at the toe of slopes, catch basin sediment filters, erosion control matting type D on slopes steeper than 2H:1V, sweeping for dust control, water for dust control, and turf establishment.

## **Erosion and Sedimentation Controls**

The Department of Transportation (Department) will have a qualified inspector assigned to the project to oversee the Contractor's operations to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Contract. Further Department oversight is provided by the District 4 Environmental Coordinator and the Office of Environmental Planning.

The following timelines will be followed for the proposed construction activities:

- The Contractor shall stabilize disturbed areas with temporary or permanent measures as quickly as possible after the land is disturbed. Requirements for soil stabilization are detailed in Form 818 Section 1.10, Environmental Compliance.
- Areas that remain disturbed but inactive for at least 14 days shall receive temporary seeding or soil protection within seven (7) days.
- Areas that will be disturbed past the planting season will be covered with a long-term, non-vegetative stabilization method that will provide protection through the winter.
- If construction activities are completed to final grade, permanent seeding shall take place within seven (7) days.

Department of Transportation projects are required to have Preconstruction Meetings with the Contractor. The Contractor is required to review and understand the Contract Plans and Specifications and to develop an E&S Plan for review and approval by the Engineer. In the review of the Contractor's E&S plan at all disturbed locations for compliance with the Stormwater Permit requirements for a double row of sediment control barriers.

#### **Double Row of Erosion and Sediment Control Barriers**

- A double row of sediment control barrier shall be utilized between any disturbed area and downgradient wetland or watercourse within 50 feet, unless there would be an adverse impact to adjacent wetlands/watercourses due to installation of a double row (i.e. would result in larger wetland/watercourse impact.)
- Additional erosion control barriers (double row of SCS) may also be required within the
  project area. Factors to be reviewed by the Engineer include but are not limited to: the
  contributing disturbed area, drainage area, slope, length of slope, and flow conditions to
  maintain sheet flow. If determined necessary, the Engineer will direct the Contractor to
  install and maintain additional rows of erosion control barrier (or equivalent).

#### Soil Stabilization and Protection

Within seven (7) days of establishing the final grade, permanent seeding shall take place in order to stabilize the slope. If disturbed areas are going to remain inactive for at least 30 days, temporary seeding and temporary soil stabilization measures shall be applied. Erosion control matting shall be applied on slopes steeper than 2H:1V. Sedimentation control systems shall be placed at the toe of slopes in order to contain sediment erosion.

Soil stockpiles shall not obstruct the natural site drainage. Stockpiles shall not be located near wetlands and/or water courses. Disturbance of vegetation should be minimized to the extent practical. The side slopes of all stockpiles shall not exceed 2H:1V and sediment control systems shall be provided at the toe of slopes in order to contain eroding sediments and prevent off-site sediment damage. Stockpiles that are to remain in place for longer than thirty (30) days shall be stabilized with temporary seeding.

#### **Temporary Stabilization Practices**

- <u>Erosion Control Matting</u>: On slopes steeper than 2H:1V erosion control matting shall be used to stabilize the topsoil or as necessary and directed by the Engineer.
- <u>Sedimentation Control System (SCS)</u>: SCS shall be placed at the toe of the slope or as directed by the Engineer
- <u>Dust Control</u>: Routine sweeping and application of dust suppression agents, including but not limited to, water and calcium chloride, over exposed subbase shall be completed for dust control. Additional measures may be necessary to minimize dust within the project limits and within staging and stockpile areas.
- <u>Temporary Seeding</u>: On soils to be exposed for a period greater than 1 month but less than 1-year, temporary seeding shall be used to temporarily stabilize the soil until permanent stabilization is to be established.
- <u>Catch Basin Inlet Protection</u>: Catch basin inlet protection shall be used to reduce the amount of sediment entering the storm drainage system during construction.

Stabilization practices shall be implemented after completion, as final grades are reached, within seven (7) days.

Temporary seeding shall be spread over any disturbed areas which will remain inactive for at least 30 days. Areas to remain disturbed through winter shall be protected with non-vegetative stabilization measures. The Contractor must provide an Erosion and Sedimentation Control plan for each winter season during construction operations.

The Contractor may use other controls in the project as necessary if they conform to the 2002 Guidelines and are approved by the Engineer. The Contractor will be required to provide the necessary details for any erosion controls not specifically called for on the project plans.

During construction, all areas disturbed by the construction activity that have not been stabilized, structural control measures, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected at least once a week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm that generates a discharge. For storms that end on a weekend, holiday, or other time in which normal working hours will not commence within 24 hours, an inspection is required within 24 hours following any storm in which 0.5 inches or greater of rain occurs. For lesser storms, inspection shall occur immediately upon the start of subsequent normal working hours.

#### **Permanent Stabilization Practices**

During construction, the following methods of permanent stabilization shall be installed:

- <u>Topsoiling</u>: In conjunction with permanent seeding, once final grades have been established, topsoil shall be applied to provide a suitable growth medium for vegetation.
- Permanent Seeding: Once soils have been brought to final grade; permanent seeding shall be used to stabilize the soil with a vegetative cover. Disturbed areas below the wetland limit shall be seeded with a wetland seed mix and/or above the wetland limit shall be seeded with a conservation seed mix.
- <u>Landscaping</u>: Wood chip mulch shall be placed around the plants. Plantings (trees, shrubs etc.) may be planted along with the permanent seeding.

All new embankments disturbed by construction and unpaved areas that are graded or disturbed by construction will receive erosion control matting, topsoil and/or turf establishment. The Contractor may use other permanent stabilization practices approved by the Engineer and conforming to 2002 Guidelines.

Install protective fencing, prune roots, install root barriers, and furnish and place compost as shown on the Landscape plans.

# **Structural Measures**

Riprap outlet protection shall be used at the proposed outlet PO1 to decrease velocity and the potential for erosion.

# Maintenance

All construction activities and related activities shall conform to the requirements of Section 1.10 "Environmental Compliance" of the Department's Standard Specifications, Form 818. In general, all construction activities shall proceed in such a manner so as not to pollute any wetlands, watercourses, water body, and conduit carrying stormwater. The Contractor shall limit, in so far

as possible, the surface area of earthen materials exposed by construction activity and immediately provide temporary and permanent pollution control to prevent soil erosion and contamination on the site. Water pollution control provisions and best management practices per Section 1.10, Environmental Compliance of the Standard Specifications shall be administered during construction. Control measures shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with the 2002 Guidelines and as directed by the Engineer.

# 4. Dewatering Wastewaters

#### **Dewatering Guidelines**

It is not anticipated that this project will require dewatering. If dewatering is necessary, pumps used shall not be allowed to discharge directly into a wetland, watercourse, or stormwater drainage system. Prior to any dewatering, the Contractor must submit to the Engineer a written proposal for specific methods and devices to be used, and must obtain the Engineer's written approval of such methods and devices, including, but not limited to, the pumping of water into a temporary sedimentation basin, providing surge protection at the inlet or outlet of pumps, floating the intake of a pump, or any other method for minimizing and retaining the suspended solids. If the Engineer determines that a pumping operation is causing turbidity problems, the Contractor shall halt said operation until a means of controlling the turbidity is submitted by the Contractor in writing to the Engineer, approved in writing by the Engineer and implemented by the Contractor. No discharge of dewatering wastewater shall contain or cause a visible oil sheen, floating solids or foaming in the receiving water. If required, all activities are to be performed in compliance with the Department's Form 818.

# 5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

• MS4 Measures - Drywell

# **Post-construction Guidelines**

After the project is complete, the Department will perform the following maintenance and restorative measures:

- Litter/debris and sweepings will be removed from the site regularly.
- Mowing and maintenance of the turf areas and vegetated areas will occur as needed.
- Riprap outlet protection will be inspected as needed.
- Stormwater drainage system will be cleaned of sediment/debris as directed by the District Drainage Engineer.

#### **Post Construction Performance Standards**

#### **Redevelopment:**

Pre Construction Effective Impervious Cover = 5.09 ac

Post Construction Effective Impervious Cover = 5.96 ac

Change In Impervious Cover = 0.87 ac

Water Quality Volume Goal:

$$\frac{5.09 \ ac \rightarrow pre-construction \ impervious}{8.60 \ ac \rightarrow total \ site} = 59\% \ effective \ impervious \ cover$$

 $59\% > 40\% \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$  Water Quality Volume retention design goal

1/2 Water Quality Volume:

$$I = Post-construction impervious area = 5.96 ac = 69\%$$

$$Total site area 8.60 ac$$

Impervious Surfaces:

- Bituminous concrete roadway and curbing
- Concrete sidewalk

$$\frac{1}{2}WQV = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(1'')(R)(A)}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.481 \ ac \cdot ft = 0.240 \ ac \cdot ft = \mathbf{10}, \mathbf{474} \ cu \cdot ft$$

The retention and treatment goals of this project cannot be met due to hydraulic head limitations, adjacent land uses, utility conflicts, costs, and natural resources. This project site has a limited amount of right of way, which means that there is not a lot of room to incorporate stormwater treatments. Furthermore, the Granby Town Center is included on the National Register Historic District list, so property impacts and property acquisitions were kept to a minimum as to disturb these historic properties as little as possible. Removing curbing was looked at as a possibility to introduce sheet flow. However, this would result in roadway runoff being introduced to residential front yards as well as sidewalks which would not be prudent. The only opportunity to incorporate a stormwater treatment into our drainage design was to propose a drywell (sta. 113+36 rt) within the Town Green. A depressed area is proposed in the northern part of the Town Green between the sidewalk and edge of Route 20. This depressed area will convey stormwater into the drywell which will be installed at the lowest point, and from there the collected water will infiltrate into the ground.

#### **Runoff Reduction and LID Practices:**

This project includes a Low Impact Development (LID) measure with the introduction of a drywell in the Town Green. This drywell will disconnect a drainage area in the Town Green that had previously outlet at EO1. Catch basins with two (2) foot sumps are proposed, this will help to reduce the pollutant loads at outlets. A riprap apron will be provided at PO1, which will help to reduce the amount of sediment that gets transported into East Branch Salmon Brook River. The provided USDA Web Soil survey shows that all the soil within the project site is rated as well drained.

#### **Suspended Solids and Floatables Removal:**

Refer to the post-construction Guidelines section of this document for post-construction maintenance and restorative measures. The General Permit suggests a goal of 80 percent removal of total suspended solids be used in design of stormwater management measures. This goal has been kept in mind in the design of stormwater and erosion control practices for the project. For example, two (2) foot sumps have been proposed in catch basins to remove initial suspended solids, and a drywell has been proposed to allow for infiltration of a drainage area that had previously outlet at EO1. The effectiveness of many of the practices utilized is not easily quantified. Most measures are effective for small storms or at the beginning of storm events. Effectiveness varies with soil types, pollutant, and storm intensity/ duration. Certainly, in optimal conditions, methods may attain and even exceed the 80% removal goal for total suspended solids. The project Contractor and inspector should also keep these goals in mind when installing, inspecting, and maintaining the proposed practices to prevent stormwater pollution.

#### WQV Retained By Drywell:

```
Volume of Depressed Area Around Drywell = 69.4 cu·ft
Volume of Drywell = 60 cu·ft
```

WQV Retained by Drywell = 129.4 cu·ft

WQV Retained / WQV Goal = 129.4 cu·ft / 12,440 cu·ft = 1.0%

#### **Velocity Dissipation:**

A riprap apron is proposed at the drainage outfall PO1 to dissipate the velocity of the water and reduce erosion. The calculations for the sizing of the riprap apron have been provided in Appendix B.

#### 6. Other Controls

#### **Waste Disposal**

Construction site waste shall be properly managed and disposed of during the entire construction period. Additionally,

- A waste collection area will be designated. The selected area will minimize truck travel through the site and will not drain directly to the adjacent wetlands.
- Waste collection shall be scheduled regularly to prevent the containers from overfilling.
- Spills shall be cleaned up immediately.
- Defective containers that may cause leaks or spills will be identified through regular inspection. Any found to be defective will be repaired or replaced immediately.
- Any stockpiling of materials should be confined to the designated area as approved by the engineer.

#### **Washout Areas**

Washout of applicators, containers, vehicles, and equipment for concrete shall be conducted in a designated washout area. No surface discharge of washout wastewaters from the area will be allowed. All concrete wash water will be directed into a container or pit such that no overflows can occur. Washout shall be conducted in an entirely self-contained system and will be clearly designed and flagged or signed where necessary. The washout area shall be located outside of any buffers and at least 50 feet from any stream, wetland or other sensitive water or natural resources as determined or designated by the Department's Office of Environmental Planning or the project engineer. A detail for washout areas has been provided in the plans.

Washout Area(s) will be site located by the Contractor, approved by the engineer and the SWPCP revised as appropriate. The "Concrete Washout Area" shall be constructed as shown in the detail included in the highway plans. The designated area shall be designed and maintained such that no overflows can occur during rainfall or after snowmelt.

# **Dust Control** (Form 818 - Sections 9.39 and 9.43)

For construction activities which cause airborne particulates, wet dust suppression shall be utilized. Construction site dust will be controlled by sprinkling the ground surface with water until it is moist on an as-needed basis. The volume of water sprayed shall be such that it suppresses dust yet also prevents the runoff of water.

#### **Post-Construction**

Upon completion of construction activities and stabilization of the site, all post-construction stormwater structures, including catch basins, drop inlets, and pipes shall be cleaned of construction sediment and any remaining silt fence shall be removed prior to acceptance of the project by the Department. Sediment shall be properly disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines.

#### **Maintaining and Storing Vehicles and Equipment**

The Contractor shall take measures to prevent any contamination to wetlands and watercourses while maintaining and storing construction equipment on the site. All chemical and petroleum containers stored on site shall be provided with impermeable containment which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the largest container, or 10% of the total volume of all containers in the area, whichever is larger, without overflow from the containment area. All chemicals and their containers shall be stored under a roofed area except for those stored in containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case double-walled tanks will suffice.

# 7. Inspections

The qualified inspector conducting inspections shall submit a Construction Site Environmental Inspection Report (CSEIR) for each inspection described below. The District Environmental Coordinator and Engineer are required to electronically submit a CSEIR monthly to DEEP. Each report shall be retained as a part of the SWPCP. The report shall include a statement that, in the judgment of the qualified inspector(s) conducting the site inspection, the site is either in compliance or out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the Plan. If the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance, the inspection report shall include a summary of the remedial actions required to bring the site back into compliance, see 8. Keeping Plans Current.

# **Plan Implementation Inspections**

For each phase of construction, the site shall be inspected at least once within the first 30 days of construction activity and at least three times, with 7 or more days between inspections, within the first 90 days of construction activity to confirm compliance and proper initial implementation of all control measures.

#### **Routine Inspections:**

The Permittee will maintain a rain gauge on-site to document rainfall amounts. During construction, all areas disturbed by the construction activity that have not been stabilized, all erosion and sediment control measures, structural control measures, soil stockpile areas, washout areas, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of or the potential for pollutant entering the drainage systems and impacts to the receiving waters at least every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event that is 0.1 inches or greater.

For storms that end on a weekend, holiday, or other time in which normal working hours will not commence within 24 hours, an inspection is required within 24 hours following any storm in which 0.5 inches or greater of rain occurs. For lesser storms, inspection shall occur immediately upon the start of subsequent normal working hours.

Where sites have been temporarily or finally stabilized, such inspection shall be conducted at least weekly until final stabilization has been achieved.

Qualified inspectors provided by the Department's District 4 Office shall conduct inspections. All information is to be included in the CSEIR form.

The following items shall be inspected as described below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Procedure</u>
Sedimentation Control System (SCS)	The SCS shall be inspected to ensure that the fence line is intact with no breaks or tears. The fence shall be firmly anchored to the ground. Areas where the fence is excessively sagging or where support posts are broken or uprooted shall be noted. Depth of sediment behind the fence shall be noted.
Concrete Washout Area	Containers or pits shall be inspected at least once a week to ensure structural integrity, adequate holding capacity and will be repaired prior to future use if leaks are present. The contractor shall remove hardened concrete waste when it accumulates to a height of ½ of the container or pit or as necessary to avoid overflows. All concrete waste shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with all applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines.
Catch Basin Protection	Protective measures shall be inspected to ensure that sediment is not entering the catch basins. Catch basin sumps shall be monitored for sediment deposition. Hay bales shall be inspected to ensure they have not clogged.

Dust Control Measures shall be taken for the purpose of allaying

(diminishing) dust conditions. Measures may include the use of sweeping equipment and/or the application of water

or calcium chloride.

General Construction areas and the perimeter of the site shall be

inspected for any evidence of debris that may blow or wash off site or that has blown or washed off site. Construction areas shall be inspected for any spills or unsafe storage of

materials that could pollute off site waters.

# **Post-Construction Inspection**

Upon completion of construction activities and stabilization of the site, all post-construction stormwater structures, including catch basins, drop inlets, pipes, and the drywell, shall be cleaned of construction sediment or debris and the site inspected to confirm compliance with all post-construction stormwater management requirements. Sediment shall be properly disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations and guidelines. Any remaining sediment control system(s) SCS shall be removed prior to acceptance of the project by the Department.

#### **Final Stabilization Inspection**

Once the site has achieved final stabilization for at least one full growing season (April – October) in the year following the end of construction, the site shall be inspected to confirm stabilization is maintained, and a Notice of Termination Form shall be submitted.

# 8. Keeping Plans Current

# **Revisions to Stormwater Pollution Control Plans**

The Department shall amend the Plan if the actions required by the Plan fail to prevent pollution or otherwise comply with provisions of the General Permit. The Plan shall also be amended whenever there is a change in contractors or sub-contractors at the site, or a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the site which has not otherwise been addressed in the plan.

If the results of the inspections require modifications to the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan, the plans shall be revised as soon as practicable after the inspection. Such modifications shall provide for a timely implementation of any changes to non-engineered controls on the site within 24 hours and implementation of any changes to the plan within 3 (three) calendar days following the inspection. For Engineered measures, corrective actions shall be implemented on site within

7 (seven) days and incorporated into a revised Plan within 10 (ten) days of the date of inspection.

In no event shall the requirements to keep the Plan current or update a Plan, relieve the permittee and their contactor(s) of the responsibility to properly implement any actions required to protect the waters of the State and to comply with all conditions of the permit.

#### 9. Contractors

#### General

This section shall identify all Contractors and Subcontractors who will perform on site actions which may reasonably be expected to cause or have the potential to cause pollution of the waters of the State.

# **Certification Statement**

All contractors and subcontractors must sign the attached statement. All certification will be included in the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan.

# State Project No. 0055-0142

Major Intersection Improvements US 202/Route 10 At Route 20 and Route 189 Granby, CT

"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. I understand that as Contractor on the project, I am covered by this General Permit, and must comply with the terms and conditions of this permit, including, but not limited to, the requirements of the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan prepared for this project."

# **GENERAL CONTRACTOR**

Signed:	Date:
Title:	_
Firm:	Telephone:
Address:	_
SUBCONTRACTOR	
Signed:	Date:
Title:	
Firm:	Telephone:
Address:	

#### General:

This Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SPCP) is prepared to comply with the requirements for the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. Also to be considered part of the SPCP are the proposed construction plans, special provisions, and the Connecticut Department of Transportation's "Standard Specifications for Roads, Bridges and Incidental Construction" (Form 818) including supplements thereto and the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control and 2004 Stormwater Quality Manual.

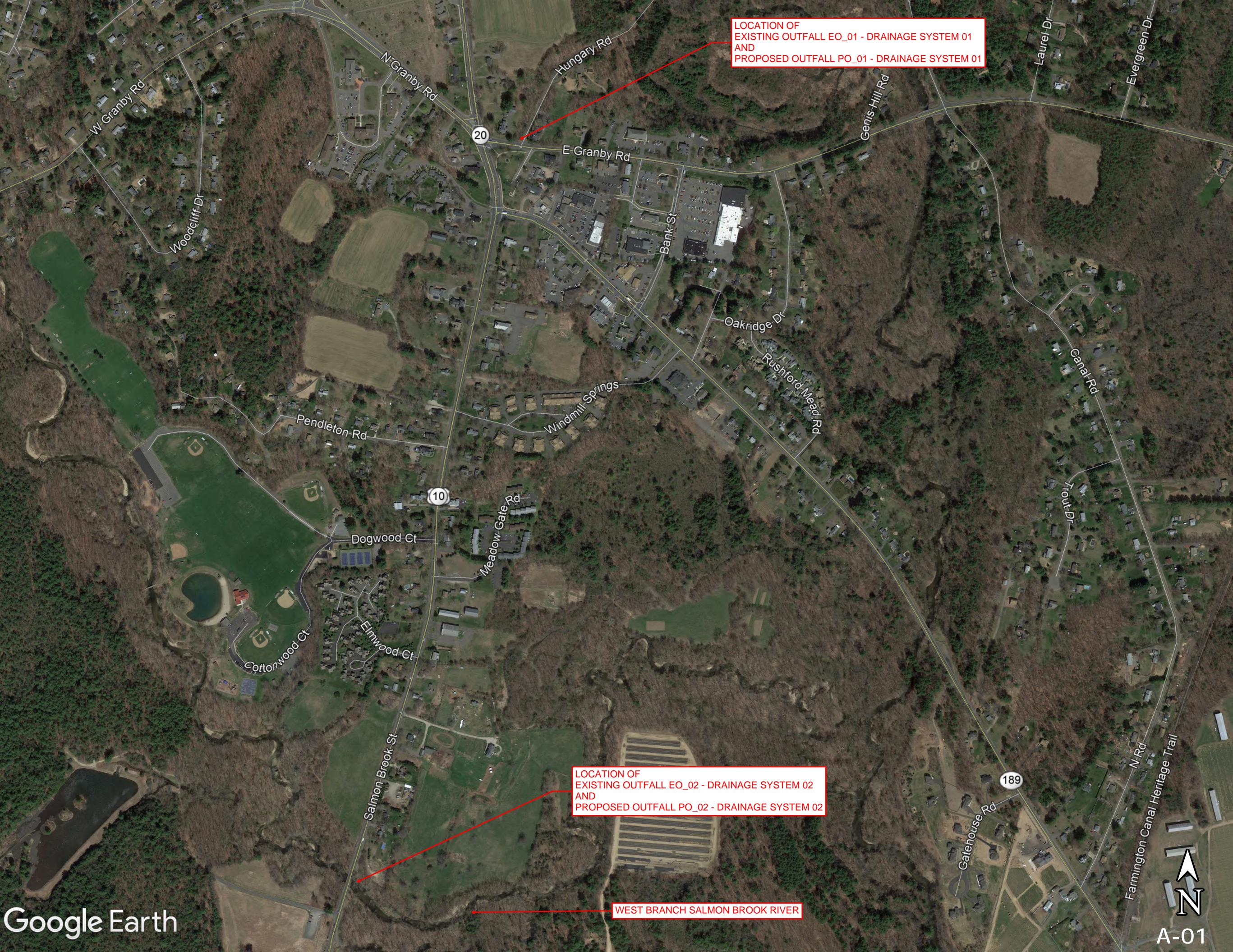
# **List of applicable Figures / Plans:**

**Appendix F – Notice of Termination Form** 

#### **Appendix A - Figures** Site Drainage Patterns A-01 Soil Maps A-02 - A-46**Appendix B – Drainage Calculations** Proposed System 1 Velocity Dissipation B-01 Dry Well Water Quality Computations B-02 Appendix C – Plan Sheets **Highways Construction Plans** C-01 - C-05Highways Drainage, Water, Gas and Sewer Plans C-06 - C-11Highways Stage Construction Plans C-12 - C-18Highways Miscellaneous Detail Sheet C-19 - C-21Landscape Design Plan C-22 - C-26Appendix D – CTDOT MS4 MEP Worksheet D-01 - D-02**Appendix E – Construction Site Environmental Inspection Report (CSEIR)** E-01

F-01

# Appendix A – Figures



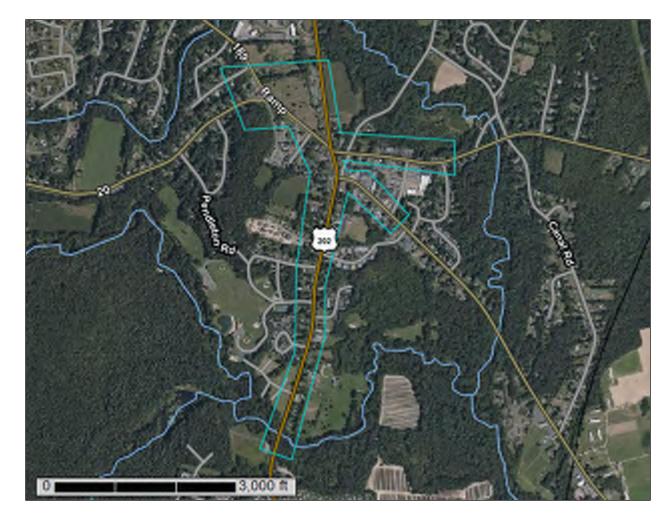


Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

# **Custom Soil Resource** Report for State of Connecticut

Project No. 0055-0142 Soil Report



## **Preface**

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2 053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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## **How Soil Surveys Are Made**

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

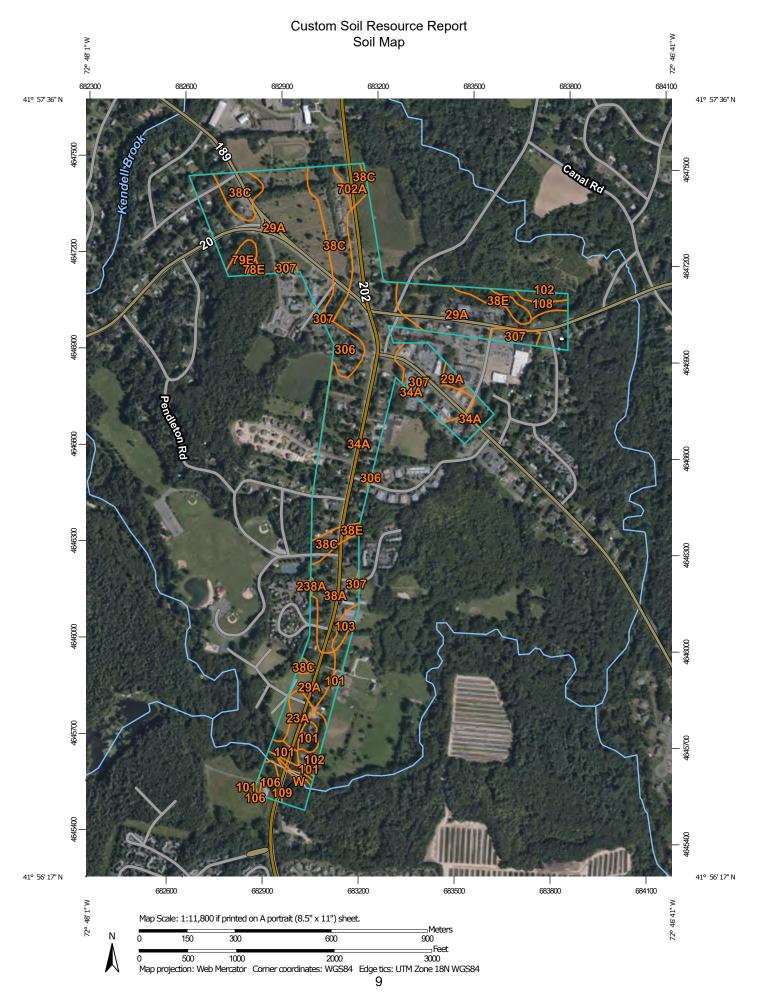
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.



MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

#### Soils Area of Interest (AOI) Special Point Features ĄÈ, $\mathcal{Z}$ « ٥ Ģ 繳 纡 8 × $\Diamond$ × $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathcal{S}}$ 4 Sodic Spot Slide or Slip Severely Eroded Spot Sandy Spot Saline Spot Gravelly Spot Gravel Pit Closed Depression Clay Spot Borrow Pit Blowout Soil Map Unit Points Soil Map Unit Lines Sinkhole Rock Outcrop Perennial Water Miscellaneous Water Mine or Quarry Marsh or swamp Lava Flow Landfill Soil Map Unit Polygons Area of Interest (AOI) Background Water Features Transportation | 1 į B W. $<_{5}^{2}$ Other Streams and Canals Wet Spot Spoil Area Aerial Photography Local Roads Major Roads **US Routes** Interstate Highways Special Line Features Very Stony Spot Stony Spot This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below. imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor compiled and digitized probably differs from the background Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 24, 2019—Oct 24, 2019 1:50,000 or larger. Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales Survey Area Data: Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut accurate calculations of distance or area are required. Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857) Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service measurements. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000. shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident. The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator Web Soil Survey URL: Version 20, Jun 9, 2020

## **Map Unit Legend**

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
23A	Sudbury sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2.3	1.6%
29A	Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	44.5	30.5%
34A	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	40.8	28.0%
38A	Hinckley loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	8.6	5.9%
38C	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes	14.5	10.0%
38E	Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 45 percent slopes	2.5	1.7%
78E	Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	0.3	0.2%
79E	Rock outcrop-Holyoke complex, 3 to 45 percent slopes	1.6	1.1%
101	Occum fine sandy loam	4.7	3.2%
102	Pootatuck fine sandy loam	2.7	1.8%
103	Rippowam fine sandy loam	1.2	0.8%
106	Winooski silt loam	1.6	1.1%
108	Saco silt loam	1.7	1.2%
109	Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded	3.0	2.1%
238A	Hinckley-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.1	0.1%
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	3.2	2.2%
307	Urban land	10.0	6.9%
702A	Tisbury silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	2.1	1.4%
W	Water	0.4	0.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		145.8	100.0%

## **Map Unit Descriptions**

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic

class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An association is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

## **State of Connecticut**

## 23A—Sudbury sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9lkv Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Sudbury and similar soils: 80 percent *Minor components*: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Sudbury**

## Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite

and/or schist and/or gneiss

## **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 5 inches: sandy loam

Bw1 - 5 to 17 inches: gravelly sandy loam Bw2 - 17 to 25 inches: sandy loam

2C - 25 to 60 inches: stratified gravel to sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95

in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY027MA - Moist Sandy Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### **Agawam**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Kames, outwash plains, terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Ninigret**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash plains, terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Tisbury**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash plains, terraces Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Walpole

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on terraces, drainageways on terraces

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

## 29A—Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tyqw

Elevation: 0 to 1,040 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Agawam and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Agawam**

#### Setting

Landform: Outwash plains, kame terraces, kames, moraines, outwash terraces Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, footslope, summit Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread, riser, rise, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss, granite, schist, and/or phyllite

## **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 11 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 16 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam 2C1 - 26 to 39 inches: loamy fine sand 2C2 - 39 to 55 inches: loamy fine sand 2C3 - 55 to 65 inches: loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 35 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm) Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

## Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F145XY008MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Ninigret

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Windsor

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Outwash plains, outwash terraces, deltas, dunes

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Walpole

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Outwash plains, depressions, outwash terraces, depressions, deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Outwash plains, eskers, kames, deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope,

rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## 34A—Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2tyqr Elevation: 0 to 1,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Merrimac and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Merrimac**

#### Setting

Landform: Kames, eskers, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, shoulder, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and gneiss over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and gneiss

## **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 10 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

Bw2 - 22 to 26 inches: stratified gravel to gravelly loamy sand

2C - 26 to 65 inches: stratified gravel to very gravelly sand

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very

high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.4 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F145XY008MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash plains, terraces, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Kames, deltas, outwash plains, eskers

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope,

rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Agawam**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains, outwash terraces, stream terraces, kames,

eskers

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Windsor

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Deltas, dunes, outwash plains, outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## 38A—Hinckley loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2svm7

Elevation: 0 to 1,420 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Hinckley**

## Setting

Landform: Outwash deltas, kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss

and/or granite and/or schist

## **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very

high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Kame terraces, outwash terraces, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Convex, concave, linear Across-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces, kame terraces, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Concave, linear, convex Across-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, kame terraces, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

## 38C—Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svmb

Elevation: 0 to 1,290 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Hinckley**

#### Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash terraces, outwash deltas, kame terraces, outwash plains, kames, eskers

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope, toeslope,

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist

#### **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very

high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm) Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash plains, kames, eskers, moraines, outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, shoulder, toeslope,

summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, head slope, nose slope,

riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Eskers, moraines, kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash terraces, outwash deltas, kames

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope, toeslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, head slope, nose slope, side slope, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave, linear Across-slope shape: Concave, linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Agawam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, kame terraces, outwash plains, kames, eskers,

moraines, outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, backslope, shoulder, toeslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Outwash plains, moraines, outwash deltas, outwash terraces, kame

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

## 38E—Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 45 percent slopes

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2svmj

Elevation: 0 to 1,280 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Hinckley**

### Setting

Landform: Kames, eskers, kame terraces, outwash plains, moraines, outwash

terraces, outwash deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope,

riser

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss

and/or granite and/or schist

#### Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

#### Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 45 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very

high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm) Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Kames, eskers, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, head slope, nose slope,

riser

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, moraines, kames, eskers, kame terraces, outwash

plains, outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, crest,

risei

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear, convex Across-slope shape: Linear, concave, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

## Agawam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Kames, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash deltas, kame terraces,

eskers, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope,

riser

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Eskers, kames, moraines, outwash terraces, kame terraces, outwash

plains, outwash deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

## 78E—Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9lqw Elevation: 0 to 1.200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Holyoke and similar soils: 50 percent

Rock outcrop: 25 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Holyoke**

#### Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy eolian deposits over melt-out till derived from basalt and/or

sandstone and shale

## **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 3 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 3 to 8 inches: silt loam

Bw2 - 8 to 18 inches: gravelly silt loam 2R - 18 to 80 inches: unweathered bedrock

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to

1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F145XY011CT - Well Drained Shallow Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Description of Rock Outcrop**

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 15 to 45 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Runoff class: Very high

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D Hydric soil rating: Unranked

#### **Minor Components**

#### Menlo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways, depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Yalesville**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills, ridges
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Wethersfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlins, hills Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Cheshire

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, till plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Unnamed, very shallow soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## Unnamed, less sloping

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## 79E—Rock outcrop-Holyoke complex, 3 to 45 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9lqx Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Rock outcrop: 55 percent

Holyoke and similar soils: 25 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Rock Outcrop**

#### Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 45 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Runoff class: Very high

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D Hydric soil rating: Unranked

## **Description of Holyoke**

#### Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy eolian deposits over melt-out till derived from basalt and/or

sandstone and shale

#### **Typical profile**

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 3 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 3 to 8 inches: silt loam

Bw2 - 8 to 18 inches: gravelly silt loam 2R - 18 to 80 inches: unweathered bedrock

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 3 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to

1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F145XY011CT - Well Drained Shallow Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### **Yalesville**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, ridges Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Wethersfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, drumlins Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Cheshire

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, till plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Menlo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Depressions, drainageways

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Unnamed, very shallow soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

### Unnamed, steep slopes

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

## 101—Occum fine sandy loam

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9ljm Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Occum and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Occum**

#### Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

## **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 10 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 17 to 28 inches: sandy loam

C1 - 28 to 32 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

C2 - 32 to 42 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand C3 - 42 to 65 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 60 to 72 inches Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY010NH - Sandy High Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

#### Suncook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Pootatuck**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: No

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#### Rippowam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Agawam**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash plains, terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

## 102—Pootatuck fine sandy loam

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9ljn Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Pootatuck and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Pootatuck**

#### Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

#### Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 4 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 16 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw3 - 21 to 29 inches: sandy loam

C1 - 29 to 35 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand C2 - 35 to 40 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand C3 - 40 to 65 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

## Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY012CT - Sandy Low Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Suncook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Occum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Lim

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Rippowam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Limerick

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Saco

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

## 103—Rippowam fine sandy loam

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9ljp Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

## **Map Unit Composition**

Rippowam and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Rippowam**

## Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

## **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bg1 - 5 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg2 - 12 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg3 - 19 to 24 inches: sandy loam
Cg4 - 24 to 27 inches: sandy loam
Cg5 - 27 to 31 inches: loamy sand

Cg6 - 31 to 65 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY014CT - Wet Sandy Low Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Minor Components**

#### Suncook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Occum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Pootatuck**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: No

#### Lim

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Saco

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Limerick

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### 106—Winooski silt loam

## **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9ljs Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

## **Map Unit Composition**

Winooski and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Winooski**

#### Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium

### Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam B1 - 12 to 18 inches: silt loam B2 - 18 to 36 inches: silt loam

C3 - 36 to 52 inches: very fine sandy loam

C4 - 52 to 65 inches: silt loam

#### Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: High (about 11.4 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F145XY002MA - Silty Low Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: No

## **Minor Components**

## Hadley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Lim

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bash

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Limerick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Unnamed, strongly acid ph

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Hydric soil rating: No

## Unnamed, sand or gravel substratum

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Hydric soil rating: No

#### Saco

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### 108—Saco silt loam

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9ljv Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Saco and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

## **Description of Saco**

#### Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium

#### **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam Cg1 - 12 to 32 inches: silt loam Cg2 - 32 to 48 inches: silt loam

2Cg3 - 48 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water capacity: High (about 10.1 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144AY016MA - Very Wet Low Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Minor Components**

#### Lim

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Limerick

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Winooski

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Rippowam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Hadley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Bash

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### 109—Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9ljw Elevation: 0 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 185 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquents, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 50 percent Udifluvents, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Fluvaquents, Frequently Flooded**

#### Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Alluvium

#### **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 4 inches: silt loam

Cg1 - 4 to 14 inches: fine sand

Cg2 - 14 to 21 inches: very fine sand

Ab1 - 21 to 38 inches: silt loam

Ab2 - 38 to 45 inches: fine sandy loam

C'g3 - 45 to 55 inches: sand

A'b3 - 55 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

#### Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Description of Udifluvents, Frequently Flooded**

#### Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

#### **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 2 to 4 inches: loamy fine sand
Ap - 4 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
AC - 12 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
C1 - 18 to 35 inches: loamy sand

C2 - 35 to 38 inches: very gravelly loamy sand C3 - 38 to 60 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

#### Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very

high (0.57 to 35.99 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 72 inches Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Riverwash

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Saco

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### Rippowam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### **Pootatuck**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: No

#### Occum

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### 238A—Hinckley-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2svlz

Elevation: 0 to 740 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Hinckley and similar soils: 40 percent

Urban land: 35 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Hinckley**

#### Setting

Landform: Kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash terraces, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss

and/or granite and/or schist

#### **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very

high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm) Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Description of Urban Land**

#### Typical profile

M - 0 to 10 inches: cemented material

#### Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00

in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D Hydric soil rating: Unranked

#### **Minor Components**

#### **Udorthents**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash plains, terraces, deltas Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash terraces, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions, outwash plains, depressions, deltas, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### 306—Udorthents-Urban land complex

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9lmg Elevation: 0 to 2.000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 56 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 185 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Udorthents and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 35 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Udorthents**

#### Setting

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Drift

#### Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loam

C1 - 5 to 21 inches: gravelly loam

C2 - 21 to 80 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00

to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 54 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Description of Urban Land**

#### **Typical profile**

H - 0 to 6 inches: material

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D Hydric soil rating: Unranked

#### **Minor Components**

#### Unnamed, undisturbed soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Udorthents, wet substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Rock outcrop**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### 307—Urban land

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 9lmh Elevation: 0 to 2.000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 185 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Urban land: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Urban Land**

#### Typical profile

H - 0 to 6 inches: material

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D Hydric soil rating: Unranked

#### **Minor Components**

#### Unnamed, undisturbed soils

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Udorthents, wet substratum

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

#### 702A—Tisbury silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2y07g

Elevation: 0 to 1,260 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Tisbury and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Tisbury**

#### Setting

Landform: Valley trains, outwash plains, deltas, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Coarse-silty eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial

deposits derived from granite, schist, and/or gneiss

#### **Typical profile**

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 8 to 18 inches: silt loam

Bw2 - 18 to 26 inches: silt loam

2C - 26 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly sand

#### Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 36 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm) Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144AY026CT - Moist Silty Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

#### Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kames, eskers

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Agawam**

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces, kames, moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

#### Ninigret

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces, kames, moraines, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Concave, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

#### Raypol

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions, drainageways

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

#### W-Water

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Water: 100 percent

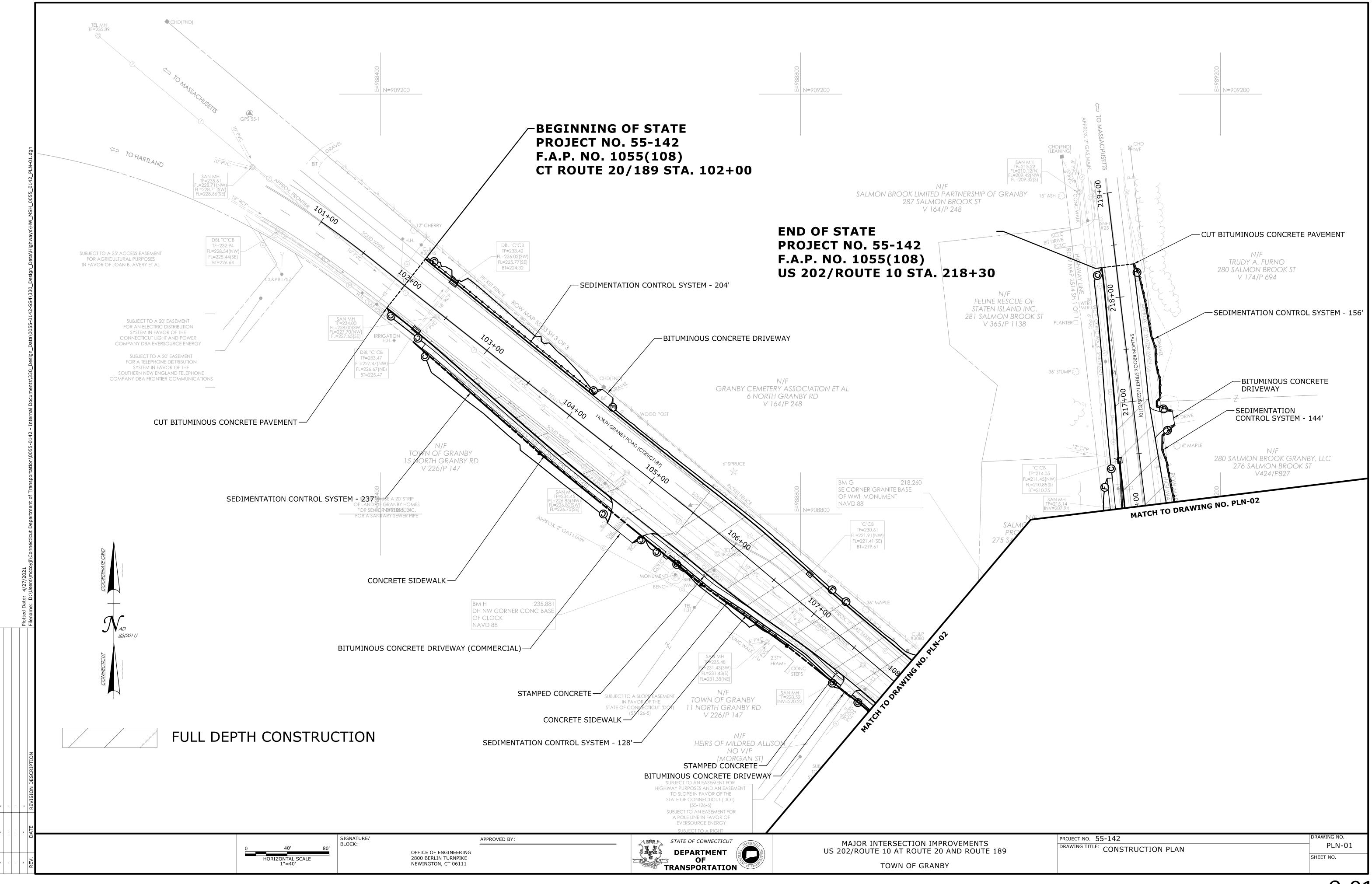
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

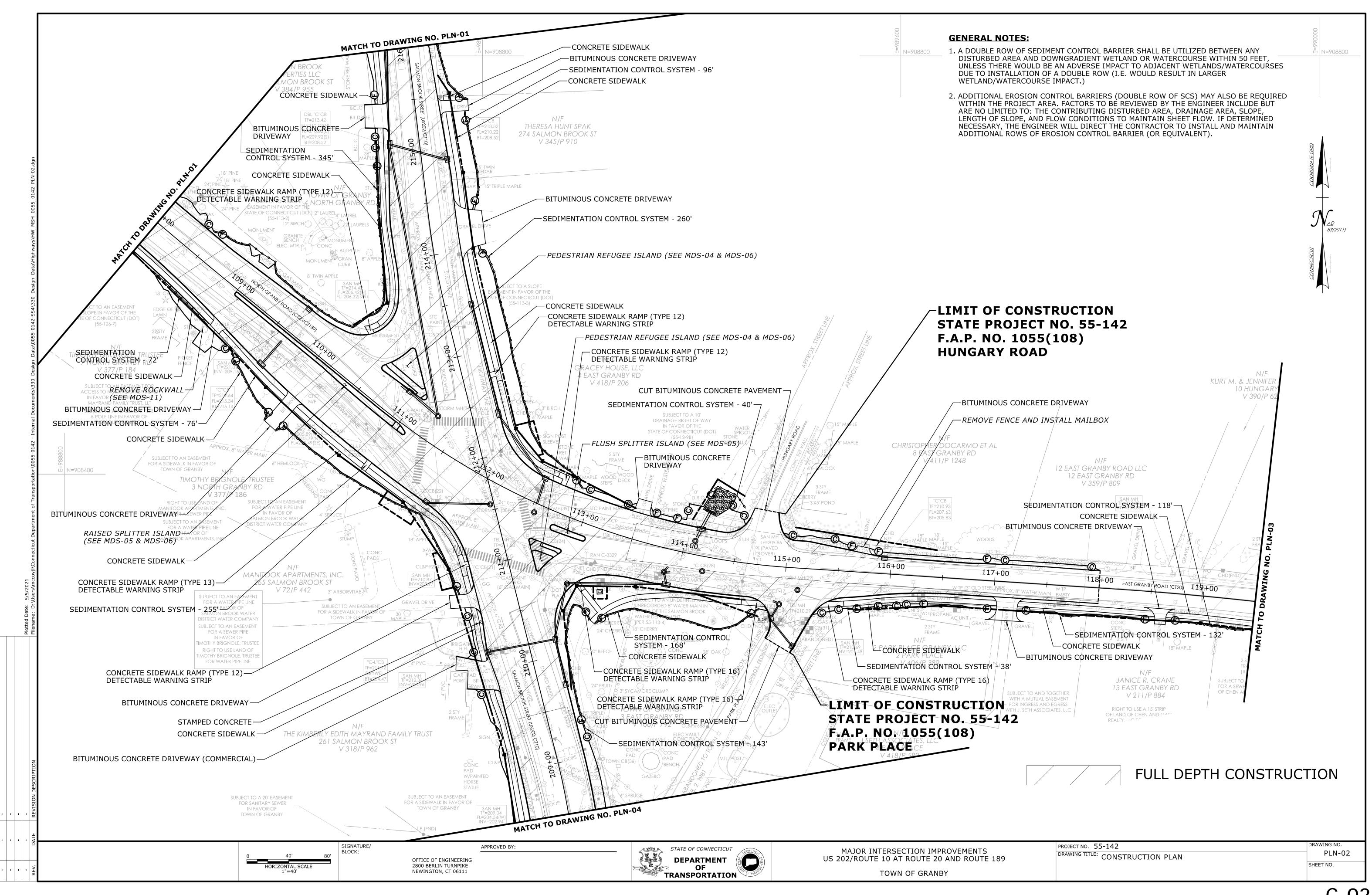
## Appendix B – Drainage Calculations

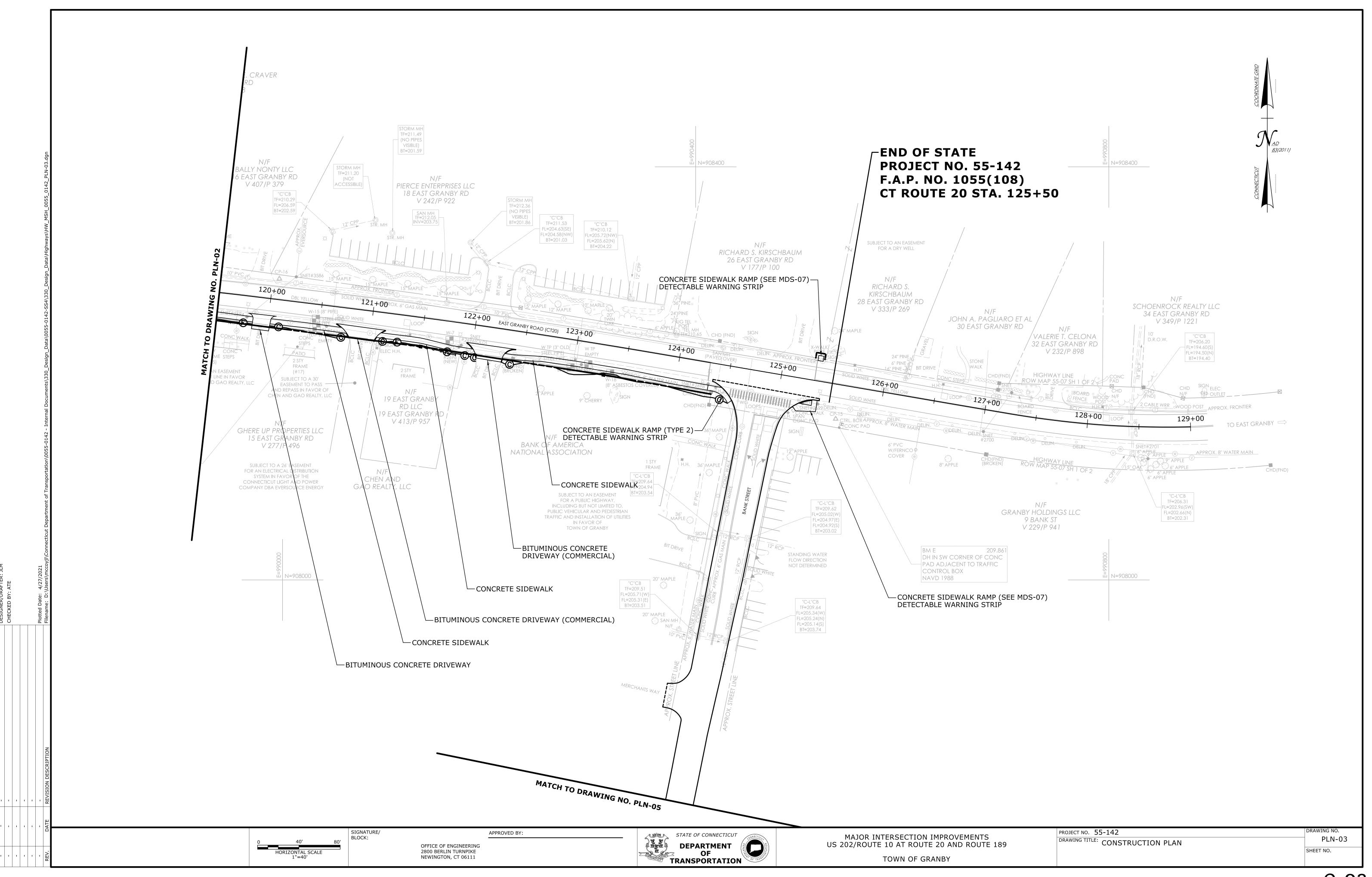
	55-142	Designed by:	Josh McCoy	Date:	
	Granby		Joe Arsenault	Date:	
Route:	10/202, 20/189, and 20	Station:			
1.	Assess the erosion potential at the o	utlet and other o	ritical site factors		
	Describe the conditions at the outlet loc	ation:		Sketch	
	Outlet located upstream from wetlands.				The State of the S
	Gradual downward slope to wetlands.	<u> </u>			No. 16
	Outlets adjacent to Hungary Road.				\$760°
	Standard concrete endwall.				
				\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	
			majoras	MARANS	
	No well-defined channel		» <b>%</b>		The same of the sa
	Well-defined channel				
2.	Determine the tailwater (TW) condition	ons at the outlet			
	TW depth: 1.69 ft			TW elevation: 206	.435 ft
	TW computational method: Manning's	Equation			
	Channel bed elevation: N/		E:	stimated velocity in char	nnel: N/A
	Outlet Dine Size:	10 in	D	Type: PCD	
	Outlet Pipe Size:  Length: 20 ft  Outlet Velocity at design of	18 in Slope: 1.09 discharge:	5% Outle	Type: <u>RCP</u> Invert Elevation: <u>20</u>	4.74 ft
		Slope: 1.09 discharge:	5% Outle 8.35 ft/sec		4.74 ft
	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	5% Outle		4.74 ft
	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	5% Outle 8.35 ft/sec		4.74 ft
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational me	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	5% Outle 8.35 ft/sec		4.74 ft
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	5% Outle 8.35 ft/sec		4.74 ft
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational me	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	8.35 ft/sec		4.74 ft
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational management of Select the type of outlet protection	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation	t Invert Elevation: 20	4.74 ft
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational management of Select the type of outlet protection  Riprap Apron (See Figures 11-13 & 11-14)	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation	t Invert Elevation: 20	4.74 ft
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational management of Select the type of outlet protection  Riprap Apron	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation	t Invert Elevation: 20	4.74 ft
4.	Length:  20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational management  Select the type of outlet protection  Riprap Apron (See Figures 11-13 & 11-14)  Type B (A,B,C) Riprap type: Intermediate Riprap	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation  Preform (See Fi	ed Scour Hole	
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational management of Select the type of outlet protection  Select the type of outlet protection  (See Figures 11-13 & 11-14)  Type B (A,B,C)  Riprap type: Intermediate Riprap  Length (La): 22.500 ft	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation  Preform (See Fi	ed Scour Hole	
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational medians  Select the type of outlet protection  ✓ Riprap Apron (See Figures 11-13 & 11-14)  Type B (A,B,C) Riprap type: Intermediate Riprap Length (La): 22.500 ft  Width (W₁): 4.5 ft	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation  Preform (See Fi	ed Scour Hole	
4.	Length:  20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational medians  Select the type of outlet protection  Riprap Apron (See Figures 11-13 & 11-14)  Type B (A,B,C) Riprap type: Intermediate Riprap Length (La): 22.500 ft Width (W₁): 4.5 ft Width (W₂): 13.5 ft	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation  Preform (See Fi	ed Scour Hole	
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational medians  Select the type of outlet protection  ✓ Riprap Apron (See Figures 11-13 & 11-14)  Type B (A,B,C) Riprap type: Intermediate Riprap Length (La): 22.500 ft  Width (W₁): 4.5 ft	Slope: 1.09 discharge:	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation  Preform (See Fi d50 F C	ed Scour Hole	
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational management of Velocity at design of Velocity computational management of Velocity computational management of Velocity computational management of Velocity at design of Veloci	Slope: 1.03 discharge: Mar	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation  Preform (See Fi  C  B  S <sub>P</sub>	ed Scour Hole gure 11-15)  Type 1	
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational management of Velocity at design of Velocity at design of Velocity at design of Velocity of Velocity at 13.4 11-14)  Type B (A,B,C) Riprap type: Intermediate Riprap Length (La): 22.500 ft Width (W₁): 4.5 ft Width (W₂): 13.5 ft Width-Type C (W₃): N/A  Riprap Thickness: 18 inc	Slope: 1.03 discharge: Mar ethod: Mar	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation  Preform (See Fi  d <sub>50</sub> F C B S <sub>P</sub> Proposed	ed Scour Hole gure 11-15)  Type 1	
4.	Length: 20 ft Outlet Velocity at design of Velocity computational management of Velocity at design of Velocity computational management of Velocity computational management of Velocity computational management of Velocity at design of Veloci	Slope: 1.03 discharge: Mar ethod: Mar	8.35 ft/sec nning's Equation  Preform (See Fi  d <sub>50</sub> F C B S <sub>P</sub> Proposed Riprap	ed Scour Hole gure 11-15)  Type 1	

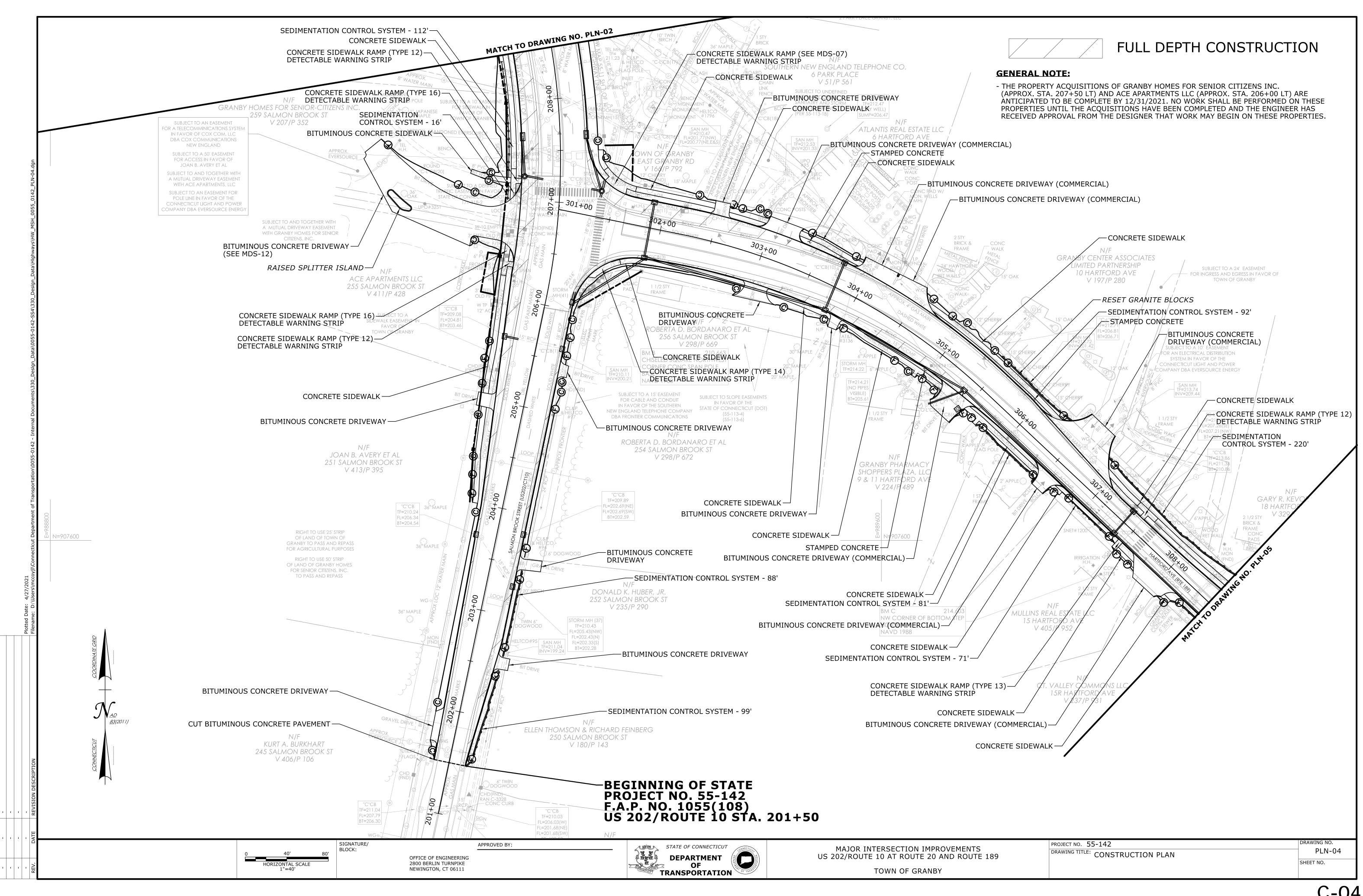
	PROP	OSED DE	RY WELL	- WATER (	QUALITY	COMPUTA	ATIONS
Project No.: Town: Route:	55-142 Granby 10/202, 20/189, and 20		- - -			Josh McCoy Joe Arsenault 113+36 Rt.	Date: Date:
1.	Calculate Amount of Ea	arth Cut					
			EARTH CU	Γ			
	STATION (WHOLE	LENGTH	END AREA	AVERAGE END AREA	VOLUME	VOLUME	
	NO.)	(FT)	(FT2)	(FT2)	(FT3)	(CY)	
	Depressed Area						
	0+00		0.20				
	0+10	10	4.65	2.43	24.25		
	0+10	10	4.65	3.23	32.30		
	0+20	10	1.81	3.23	32.30		
	0120	10	1.01	1.10	10.95		
	0+30		0.38				
		10		0.19	1.90		
	0+40		0.00				
2.	Calculate Depressed A  Depressed Area Vol Convert (FT^3) to ( Depressed Area Volum	ume (FT^3) ACRE*FT)	= = =	69.4 FT^3 <b>0.002</b>	FT^3 ÷ ACRE*FT	43560	
3.	Calculate Volume of Bo	oth Dry Wells					
	Volume of Both Dry Wells (FT^3) Convert (FT^3) to (ACRE*FT) Volume of Both Dry Wells (ACRE*FT)			60 FT^3 <b>0.001</b>	FT^3 ÷ ACRE*FT	43560	
4.	Determined Total WQV	Retained					
+	Depressed Area Volum Volume of Both Dry We Total WQV Retained	ells (ACRE*FT)	= =	0.002 0.001 <b>0.003</b>	ACRE*FT ACRE*FT		

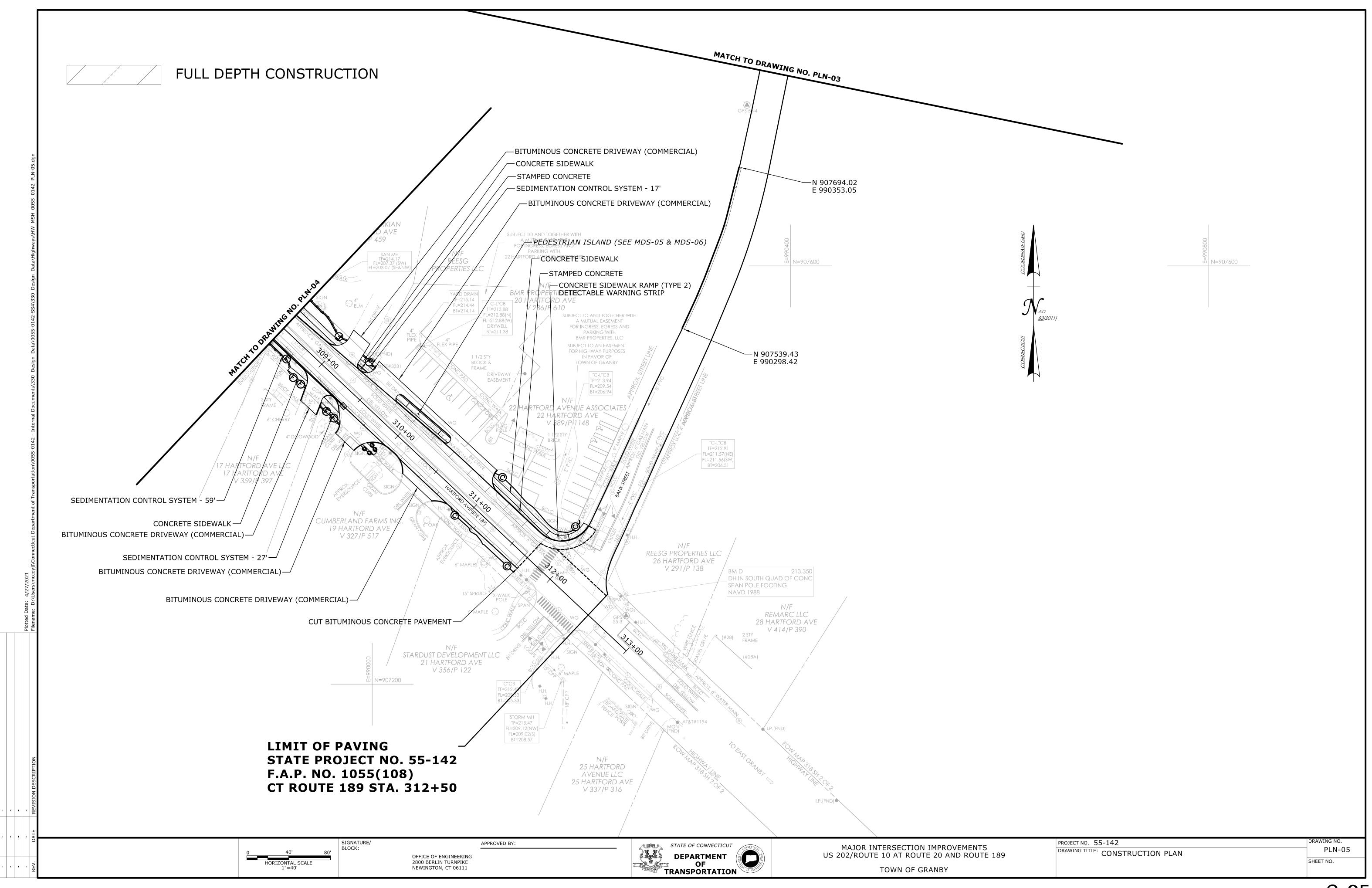
## Appendix C – Plan Sheets

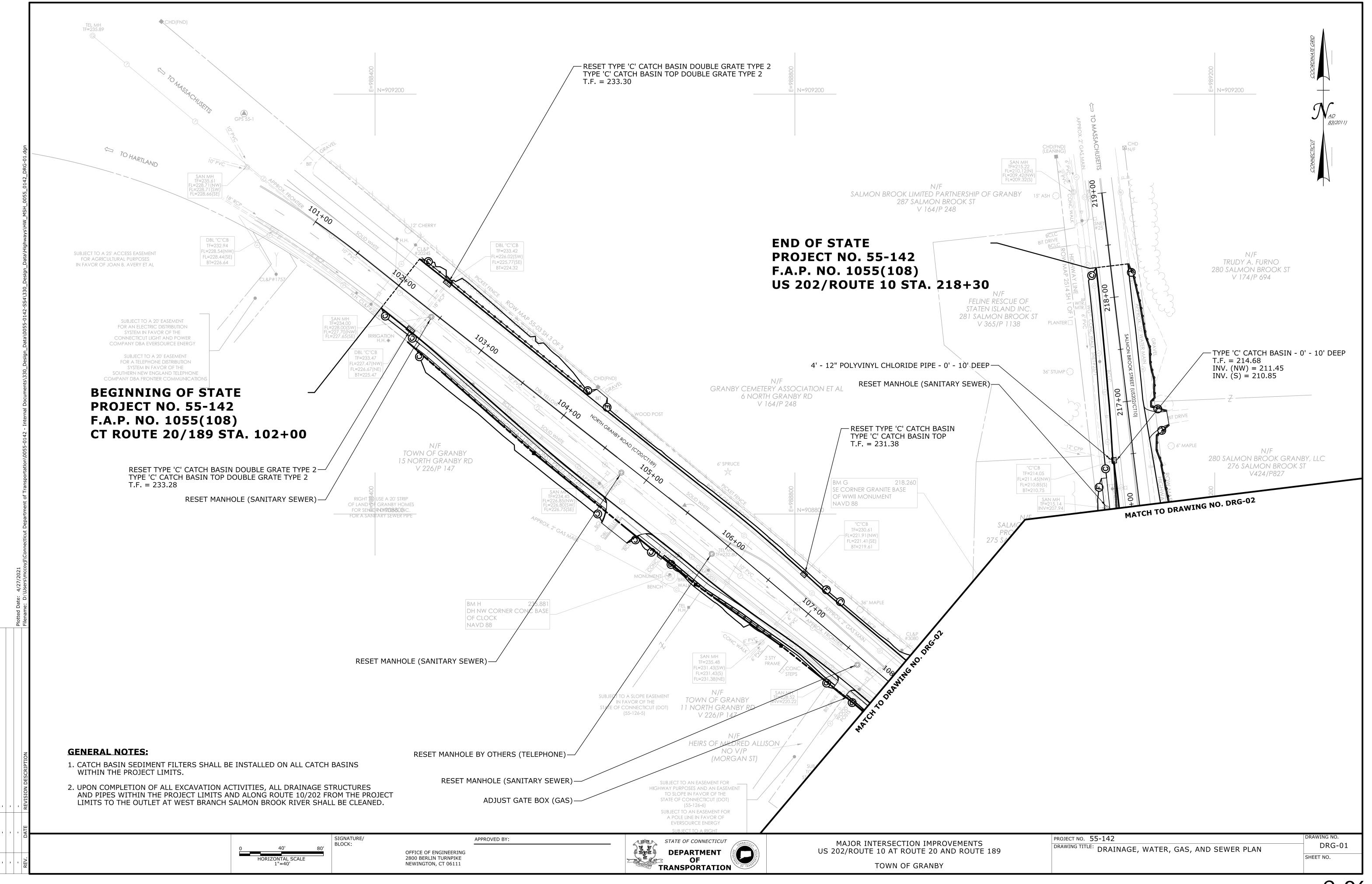


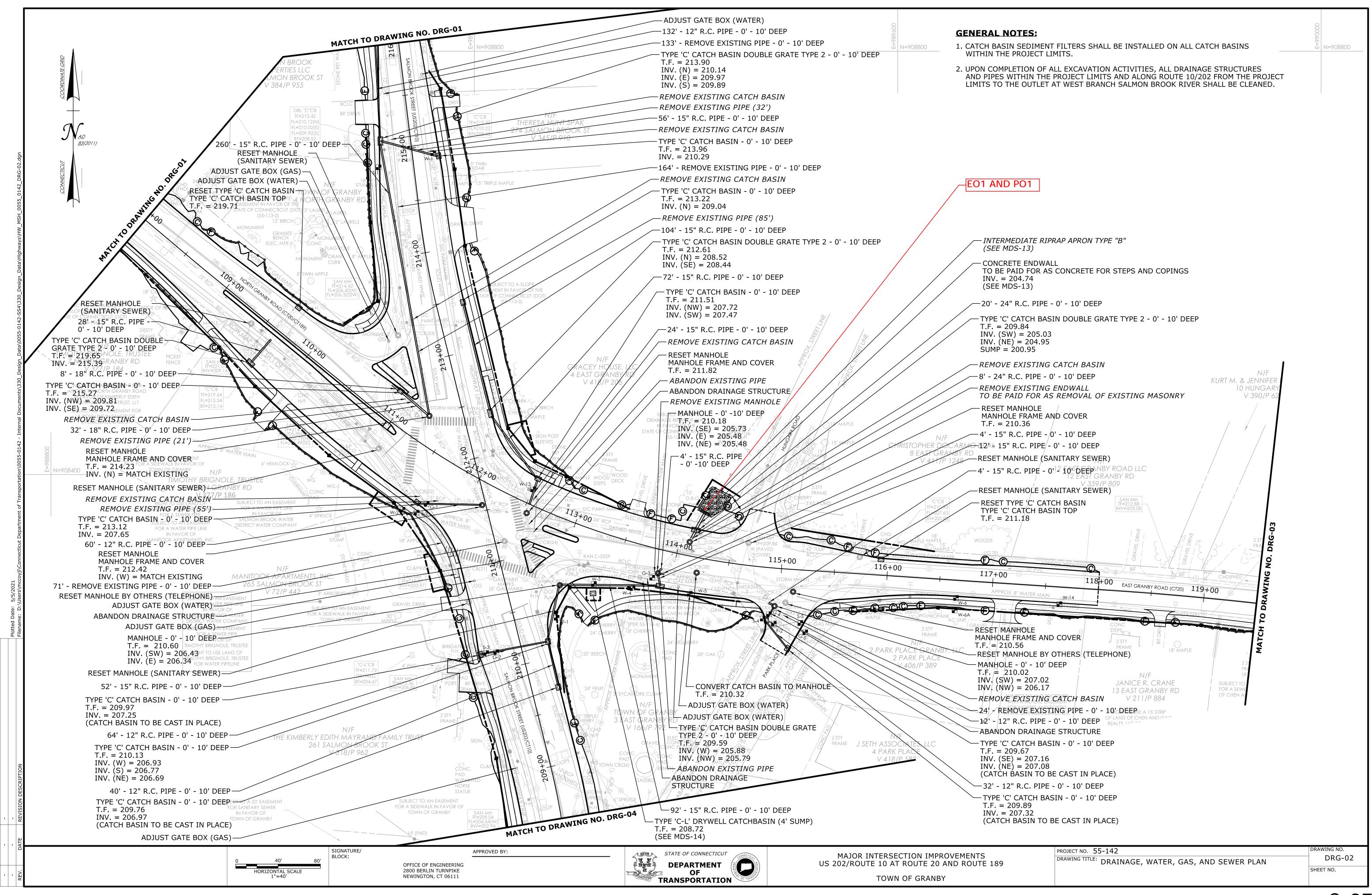


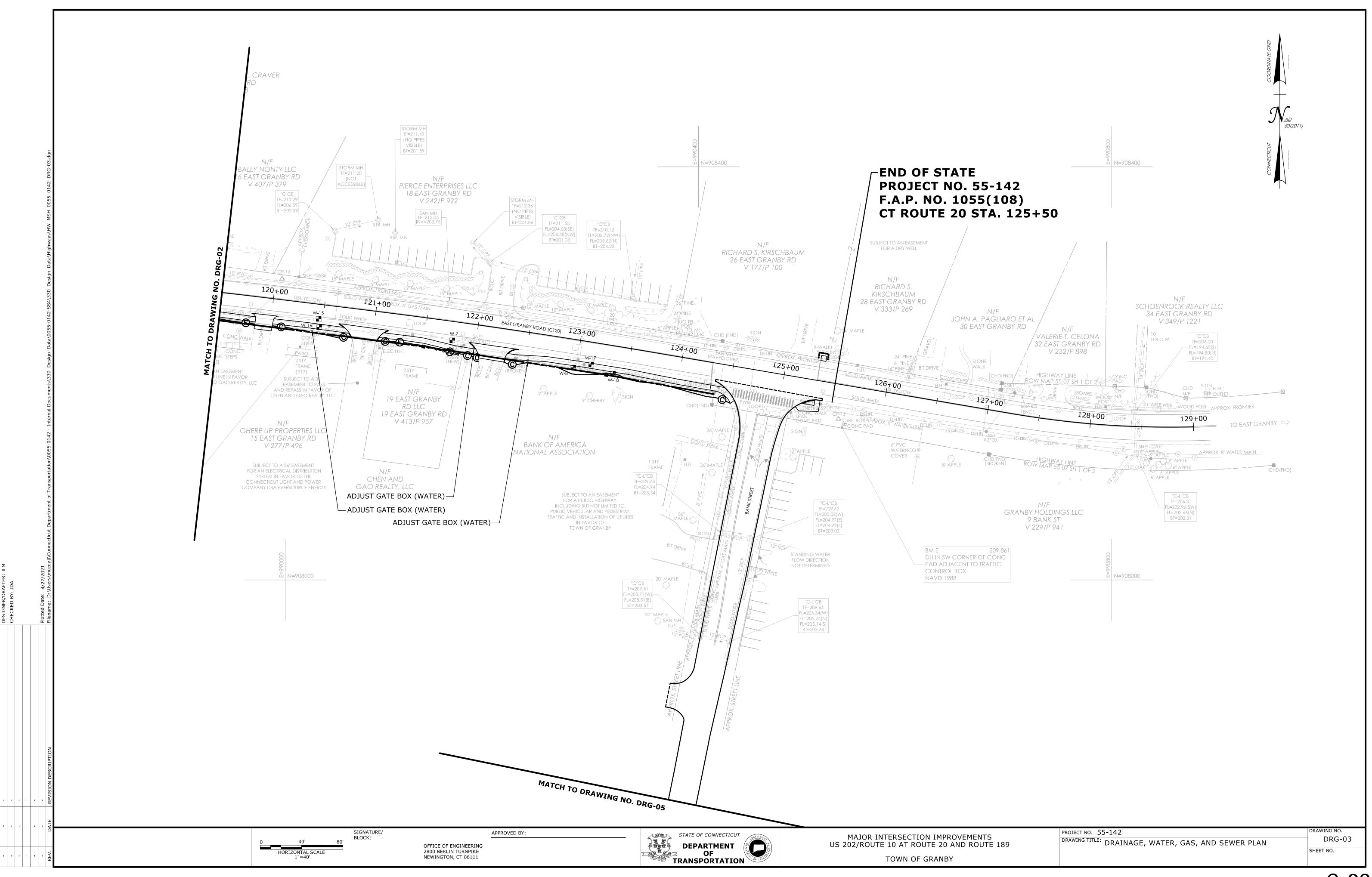


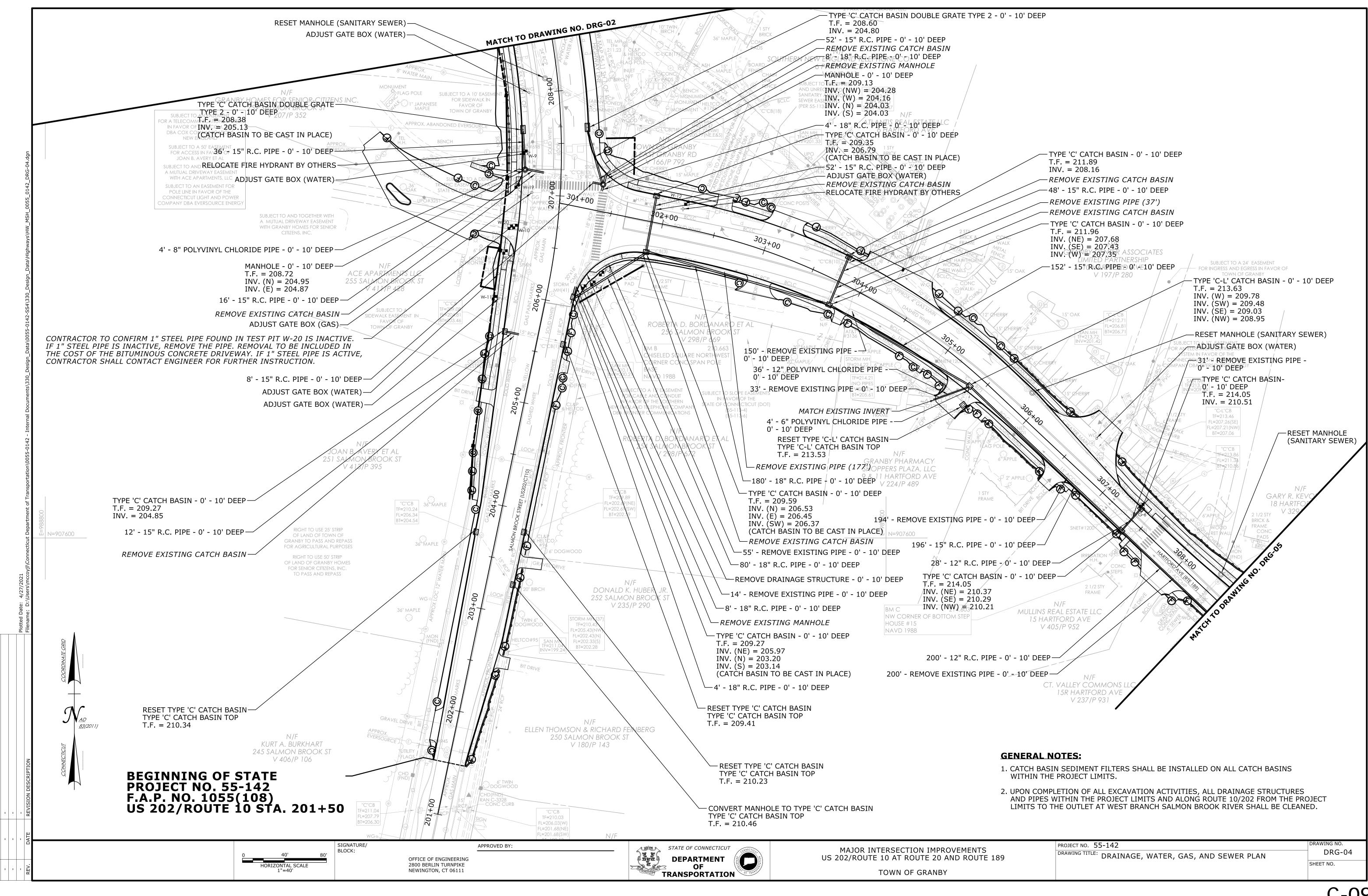


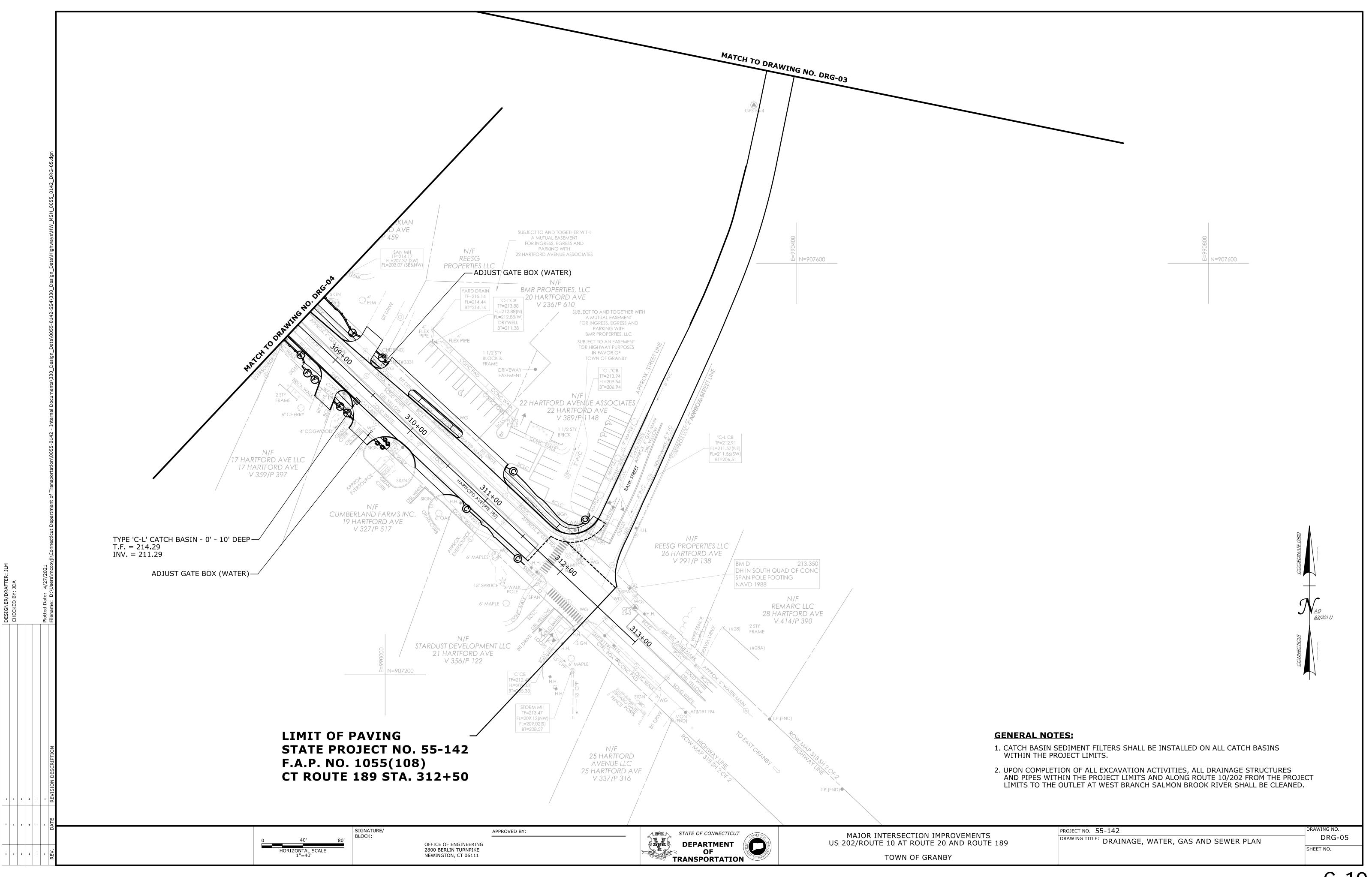












## SURVEYED STORM DRAINAGE INFORMATION

STRUCTURE	TF ELEVATION	FL INFO	COMMENTS
"C"CB(1) 209.19		FL=204.54(NW) FL=202.94(NE) FL=202.89(SW) BT=201.69	
DBL "C"CB(2)	208.53	FL=205.23(NE) FL=204.93(SW) BT=204.23	
"C"CB(3)	209.49	FL=205.39(E) FL=205.29(N) FL=205.29(SW) BT=203.39	
"C"CB(4)	211.80	FL=207.00(SE) FL=206.95(NE) FL=206.90(W) BT=205.00	
"C-L"CB(5)	213.41	FL=209.31 (NW) FL=209.21 (SW) FL=210.21 (NE) BT=207.31	
"C-L"CB(6)	213.39	FL=210.59 BT=210.54	
"C-L"CB(7)	213.48	FL=209.78(SW) FL=209.98(SSW) FL=209.48(SE) FL=209.38(NW) BT=208.58	
"C"CB(8)	213.77	FL=210.77(SE) FL=210.62(NE) FL=210.57(NW) BT=209.17	
"C-L"CB(9)	213.85	FL=211.55 BT=210.55	
"C"CB(10)	211.69	FL=207.39 BT=205.24	
"C"CB(11)	209.52	FL=205.52 BT=203.52	
"C-L"CB(12)	211.32	BT=208.52	NO PIPES VISIBLE
"C"CB(13)	208.25	FL=204.20(W) FL=204.45(NE) BT=203.65	
STORM MH(14)	209.19	FL=204.44(SW) FL=204.09(NE) FL=204.09(SSW) BT=203.99	

STRUCTURE	TF ELEVATION	FL INFO	COMMENTS
STORM MH(15)	210.69	FL=207.29(W) FL=206.89(NE) FL=206.39(SE) FL=205.29(NW) FL=204.74(SW) BT=204.79	
"C-L"CB(16)	210.26	FL=208.36(NE) FL=206.96(NW) BT=206.06	
"C-L"CB(17)	210.68	FL=209.08(SE) FL=208.88(SW) BT=207.38	
"C"CB(18)	212.18	FL=209.83 BT=209.78	
"C"CB(19)	208.55	FL=205.05(W) FL=204.75(E) BT=204.15	
ROUND "C-L"CB(20)	211.28	FL=205.38 BT=204.18	
"C"CB(21)	211.18	FL=208.28 BT=206.98	FULL
"C"CB(22)	212.54	FL=208.34(SE) FL=208.19(E) BT=207.79	
"C"CB(23)	210.92	FL=207.17 BT=206.92	
"C-L"CB(24)	211.70	FL=207.70 BT=205.90	
"C"CB(25)	209.62	FL=205.07(SW) FL=205.22(NE) BT=204.42	
"C-L"CB(26)	208.17	FL=205.97 BT=203.87	FULL
STORM MH(27)	209.38	FL=205.58(SW) FL=205.48(E) FL=205.48(NE) BT=205.08	
"C"CB(28)	209.70	FL=206.00(E) FL=206.00(W) BT=204.80	
STORM MH(29)	210.41	FL=207.11 (NE) FL=207.01 (S) FL=206.81 (NW) BT=206.61	

STRUCTURE	TF ELEVATION	FL INFO	COMMENTS
"C"CB(30)	209.57	FL=206.17(SE) FL=206.17(NW) BT=204.57	
"C"CB(31)	209.89	FL=207.14 BT=204.79	
"C-L"CB(32)	213.91	FL=209.41 (NW) FL=209.26 (SE) BT=208.96	
"C"CB(33)	213.08	FL=209.43(N) FL=209.43(S) BT=208.98	
"C"CB(34)	219.67	FL=215.27(SW) FL=213.97(NW) FL=213.87(SE) BT=213.17	
STORM MH(35)	210.21	FL=206.06(N) FL=205.91 (NW) FL=205.41 (SE) BT=205.86	
TOWN CB(36)	208.64	BT=204.29	FULL
STORM MH(37)	213.47	FL=208.47(N) FL=208.42(NW) FL=208.22(SE) BT=208.22	
STORM MH(38)	212.35	FL=207.45(NW) FL=207.35(W) FL=207.10(E) BT=207.25	
storm mh(39)	211.31	FL=207.41(S) FL=207.31(N) FL=206.96(W) FL=206.96(E) BT=207.01	
STORM MH(40)	209.93	FL=205.43(NW) FL=205.13(SW) FL=205.13(W) FL=205.03(E) FL=205.13(N) BT=204.93	
STORM MH(41)	208.66	FL=205.06(NE) FL=203.26(N) FL=203.16(SW) BT=201.66	

## **TEST PIT DATA PLN-03**

WATER (SAL	WATER (SALMON BROOK WATER)										
TEST PIT#	BASE	LINE	NORTHING	EASTING	EXISTING GROUND	TOP OF UTILITY	UTILITY DESCRIPTION				
1631711#	STATION	OFFSET	NOKIHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	ELEVATION	OTILITY DESCRIPTION				
W-7	121+77.03	18.28' RT	908232.08	990161.71	211.52'	207.91'	8" TRANSITE WATER MAIN				
	121+77.37	22.85' RT	908227.51	990161.42	211.52'	207.69'	1"COPPER PIPE				
	122+97.27	27.10' RT	908205.76	990278.90	211.96'	207.36'	8" WATER MAIN				
W-8	122+96.43	19.15' RT	908213.74	990279.31	211.96'	209.67'	ABANDONED 2" STEEL PIPE				
	122+96.63	17.55' RT	908215.28	990279.76	211.96'	206.86'	ABANDONED 3" STEEL PIPE				
	120+45.80	14.11' RT	908252.87	990032.34	212.53'	207.53'	8" TRANSITE WATER MAIN				
W-15	120+45.15	17.27' RT	908292.72	990031.30	212.53'	207.60'	ABANDONED 2" PIPE				
	120+45.30	16.49' RT	908250.57	990031.54	212.53'	207.71'	ABANDONED 1" STEEL PIPE				
W-16	120+47.33	22.03' RT	908244.82	990032.88	212.79'	N/A	EMPTY				
W-17	123+13.90	21.42' RT	908208.74	990296.15	211.58'	N/A	EMPTY				
W-18	123+36.26	26.68' RT	908199.95	990317.27	210.97'	206.78'	8" TRANSITE WATER MAIN				

## **TEST PIT DATA PLN-02**

TELECOMM	TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FRONTIER)									
TEST PIT#	BASELINE		NORTHING	EASTING	EXISTING GROUND	TOP OF UTILITY	UTILITY DESCRIPTION			
TEST PIT#	STATION	OFFSET	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	ELEVATION	OTILITY DESCRIPTION			
F-1	210+35.20	39.29' RT	908264.68	989277.78	209.39'	207.36'	CONDUIT 1.25' X 1.33'			
F-2	114+96.88	52.52' RT	908258.96	989482.93	210.19'	206.67'	CONDUIT 2.83' X 1.33'			

SEWER (TOV	SEWER (TOWN OF GRANBY)										
TEST PIT#	BASELINE		NORTHING	EASTING	EXISTING GROUND	TOP OF UTILITY	UTILITY DESCRIPTION				
	STATION	OFFSET	NORTHING	LASTING	ELEVATION	ELEVATION	OTILITI DESCRIPTION				
S-1	214+85.46	33.11' LT	908690.38	989109.52	214.65'	208.01'	6" PVC SEWER MAIN				
S-2	111+66.05	57.37' RT	908364.02	989145.38	213.22'	206.38'	18" RCP SEWER MAIN				
S-3	210+18.80	33.41' LT	908231.26	989211.16	210.35'	205.84'	24" RCP SEWER MAIN				
S-4	114+86.82	48.52' RT	908263.89	989472.52	210.20'	N/A	EMPTY				
S-5	115+21.15	50.08' RT	908259.70	989507.98	210.09'	N/A	EMPTY				

GAS (CONN	GAS (CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS)									
TEST PIT#	BASE	LINE	NORTHING	EASTING	EXISTING GROUND	TOP OF UTILITY	UTILITY DESCRIPTION			
TEST FIT#	STATION	OFFSET	NORTHING		ELEVATION	ELEVATION	OTIETT DESCRIPTION			
G-1	111+69.62	45.33' RT	908372.29	989154.93	212.72'	210.08'	6" HDPE GAS MAIN			
G-1	111+70.10	44.85' RT	908372.44	989155.61	212.72'	210.25'	1.5" SERVICE LINE			
G-2	210+17.45	23.97' LT	908232.22	989220.65	210.60'	207.58'	6" HDPE GAS MAIN			
G-3	113+82.87	27.78' RT	908302.52	989367.99	209.13'	204.81'	6" HDPE GAS MAIN			
G-4	114+91.82	43.86' RT	908268.04	989478.25	210.07'	207.19'	6" PE GAS MAIN			
G-5	115+26.35	58.51' RT	908250.95	989512.61	210.94'	207.97'	6" PE GAS MAIN			

WATER (SAL	WATER (SALMON BROOK WATER)									
TEST PIT#	BASE	LINE	NORTHING	EASTING	EXISTING GROUND	TOP OF UTILITY	UTILITY DESCRIPTION			
1531 711 #	STATION	OFFSET	NOKIHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	ELEVATION	OTILITY DESCRIPTION			
W-1	214+92.41	19.73' RT	908703.70	989161.13	213.81'	209.43'	10" PVC WATER MAIN			
W-2	111+54.41	61.96' RT	908366.84	989132.24	213.06'	208.01'	8" TRANSITE WATER MAIN			
W-3	113+34.16	48.46' RT	908296.64	989312.95	209.01'	205. 26'	8" TRANSITE WATER MAIN			
W-4	113+68.14	41.88' RT	908292.72	989349.49	208.61'	205.05'	6" STEEL WATER MAIN			
W-5	114+19.18	35.07' RT	908287.28	989403.48	208.65'	205.34'	GATE			
W-6	116+66.31	16.77' RT	908283.38	989655.02	211.76'	207.82'	ABANDONED 3" STEEL PIPE			
W-6A	116+65.78	28.54' RT	908271.67	989653.71	212.71'	N/A	EMPTY			
W-13	112+50.26	14.14' LT	908386.04	989255.55	211.54'	N/A	EMPTY			
W-14	117+63.90	16.36' RT	908277.49	989752.41	212.65'	207.66'	ABANDONED 2" STEEL PIPE			

## **TEST PIT DATA PLN-04**

TELECOMM	TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FRONTIER)									
TEST PIT#	BASELINE		NORTHING	FASTING	EXISTING GROUND	TOP OF UTILITY	UTILITY DESCRIPTION			
TEST PIT#	STATION	OFFSET	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	ELEVATION	OTILITY DESCRIPTION			
F-5	206+33.41	47.80' RT	907851.61	989329.43	209.78'	204.89'	CONDUIT 1.00' X 2.20'			

SEWER (TOV	SEWER (TOWN OF GRANBY)										
TEST PIT #	BASELINE		NODTHING	FACTING	EXISTING GROUND	TOP OF UTILITY	UTILITY DESCRIPTION				
TEST PIT#	STATION	OFFSET	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	ELEVATION	OTILITY DESCRIPTION				
S-6	206+18.73	33.35' RT	907838.78	989312.48	209.58'	202.40'	24" RCP SEWER MAIN				

GAS (CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS)							
TEST PIT #	BASELINE		NORTHING	FACTING	EXISTING GROUND	TOP OF UTILITY	UTILITY DESCRIPTION
1631 PH #	STATION	OFFSET	NOKIHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	ELEVATION	OTILITY DESCRIPTION
G-6	307+35.64	16.56' LT	907630.78	989843.35	214.28'	210.67'	6" HDPE GAS MAIN

WATER (SAL	WATER (SALMON BROOK WATER)						
TEST PIT#	BASELINE		NORTHING	EASTING	EXISTING GROUND	TOP OF UTILITY	UTILITY DESCRIPTION
ILST FIT#	STATION	OFFSET	NORTHING	LASTING	ELEVATION	ELEVATION	OTIETT DESCRIPTION
W-9	207+41.56	34.81' LT	907967.07	989256.31	210.70'	206.89'	GATE
W-10	206+66.14	40.06' LT	907896.38	989247.01	209.70'	206.74'	ABANDONED 3" STEEL PIPE
W-11	205+92.06	47.95' LT	907828.65	989227.43	210.57'	206.75'	8" TRANSITE WATER MAIN
VV-11	205+92.98	45.15' LT	907828.97	989230.38	210.57'	206.42'	ABANDONED 3" STEEL PIPE
W-12	302+18.71	24.18' LT	907918.70	989410.48	211.12'	207.25'	GATE
W-19	207+07.36	41.28' LT	907935.03	989249.00	210.95'	206.74'	12" TRANSITE WATER MAIN
W-20	206+64.95	44.50' LT	907895.79	989242.47	210.37'	207.06'	12" TRANSITE WATER MAIN
VV-20	206+66.13	42.72' LT	907896.68	989244.36	210.37'	209.32'	1" STEEL PIPE
W-21	206+39.12	46.24' LT	907872.19	989161.13	210.31'	207.32'	12" TRANSITE WATER MAIN
VV-21	206+38.98	43.18' LT	907871.59	989240.49	210.31'	206.77'	ABANDONED 3" STEEL PIPE
F-4	206+23.61	206+23.61 41.07' RT 907842.44 989321.01 209.87' 205.90' ABANDONED 0.5" COPPER		ABANDONED 0.5" COPPER PIPE			

0 40'
HORIZONTAL SCALE
1"=40'

SIGNATURE/ BLOCK: OFFICE OF ENGINEERING
2800 BERLIN TURNPIKE
NEWINGTON, CT 06111

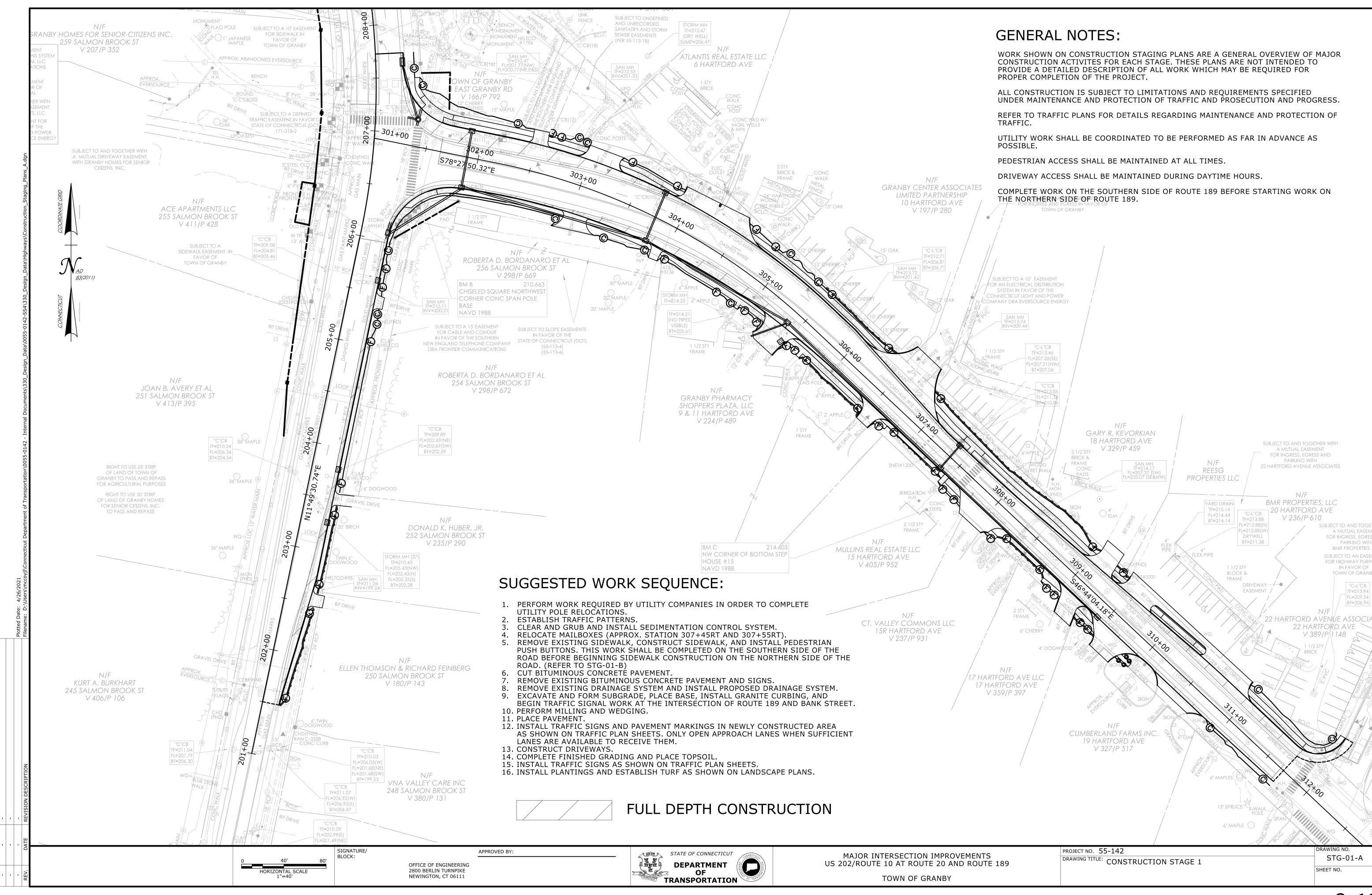


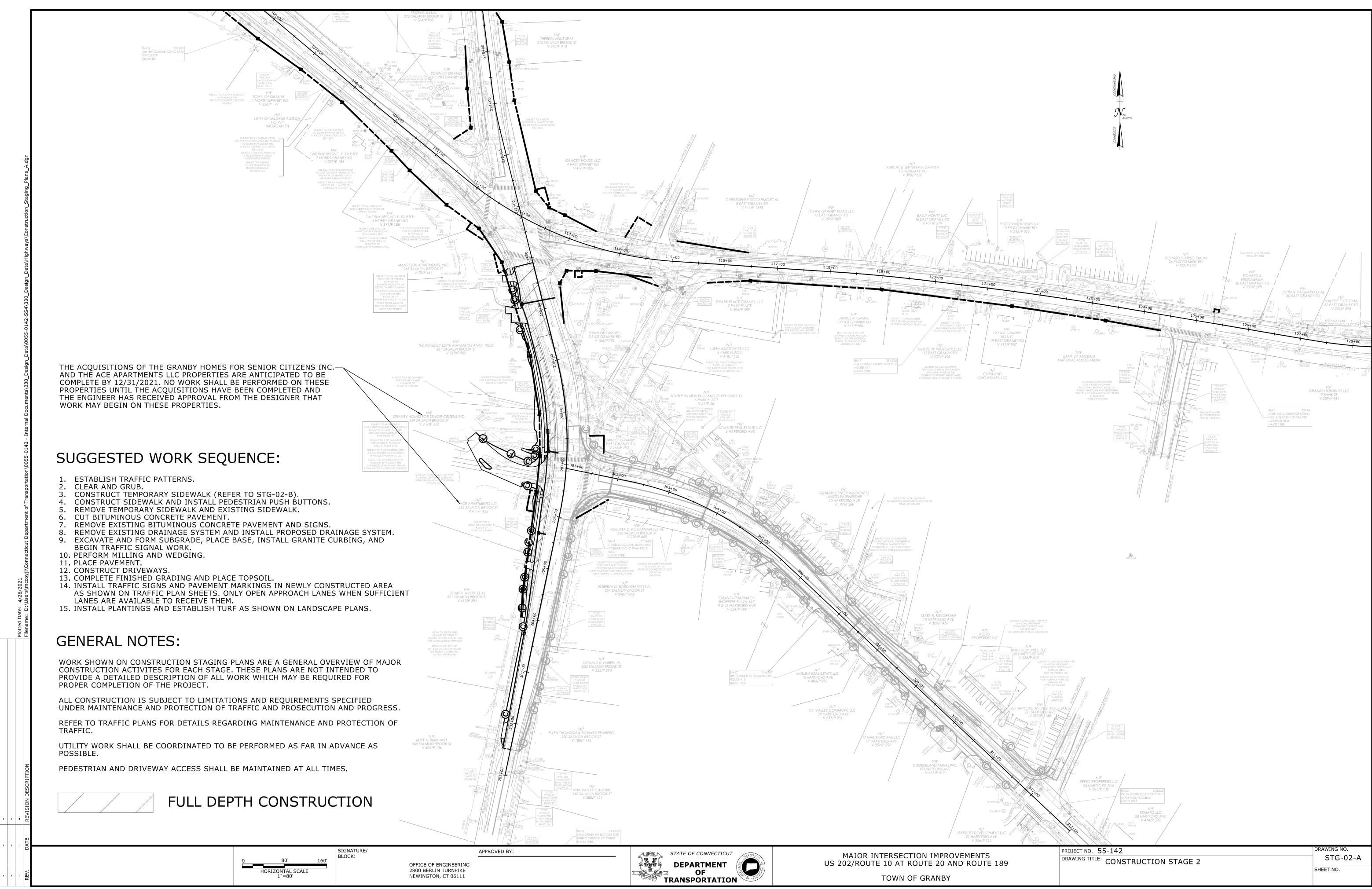
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US 202/ROUTE 10 AT ROUTE 20 AND ROUTE 189
TOWN OF GRANBY

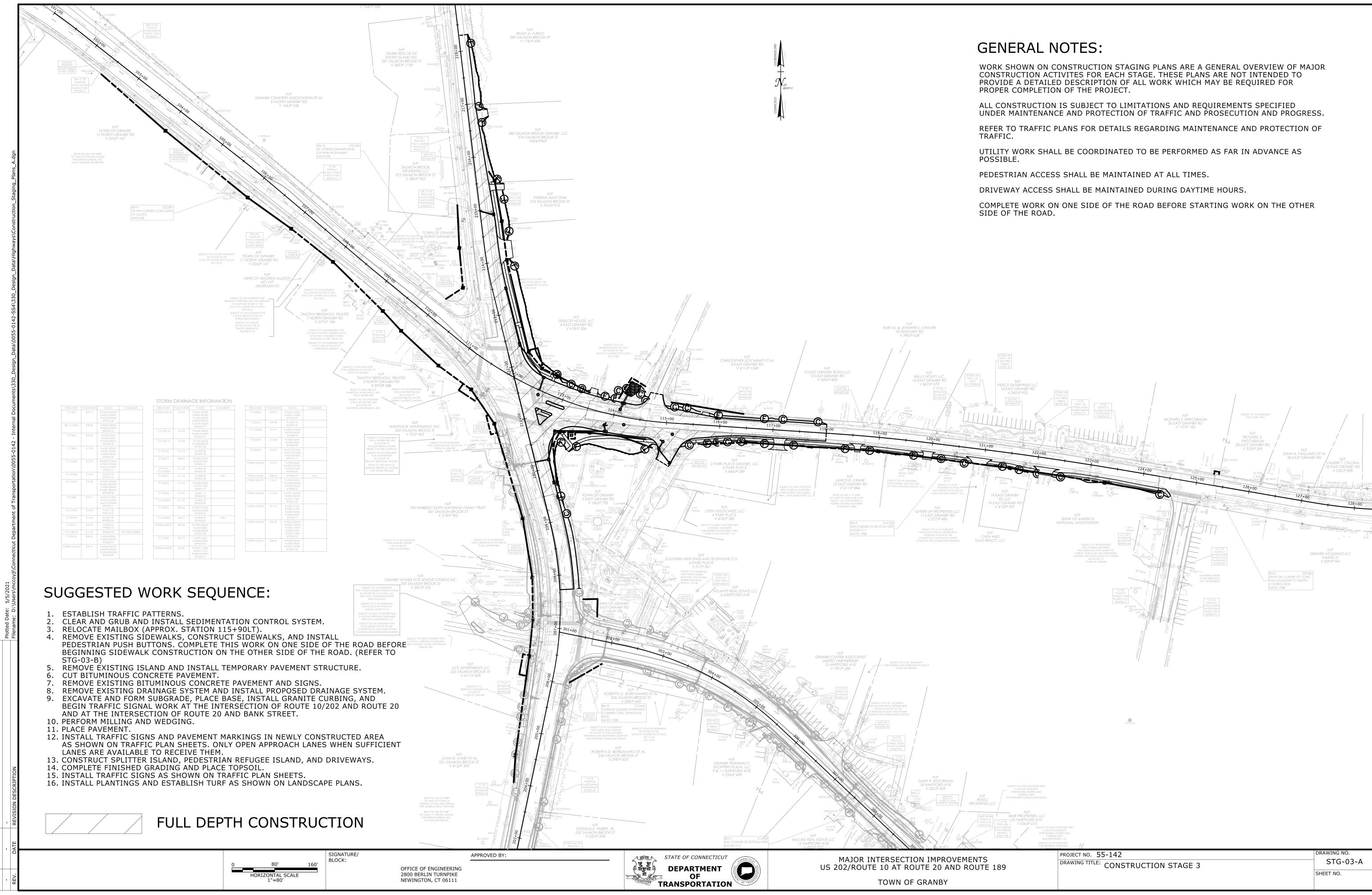
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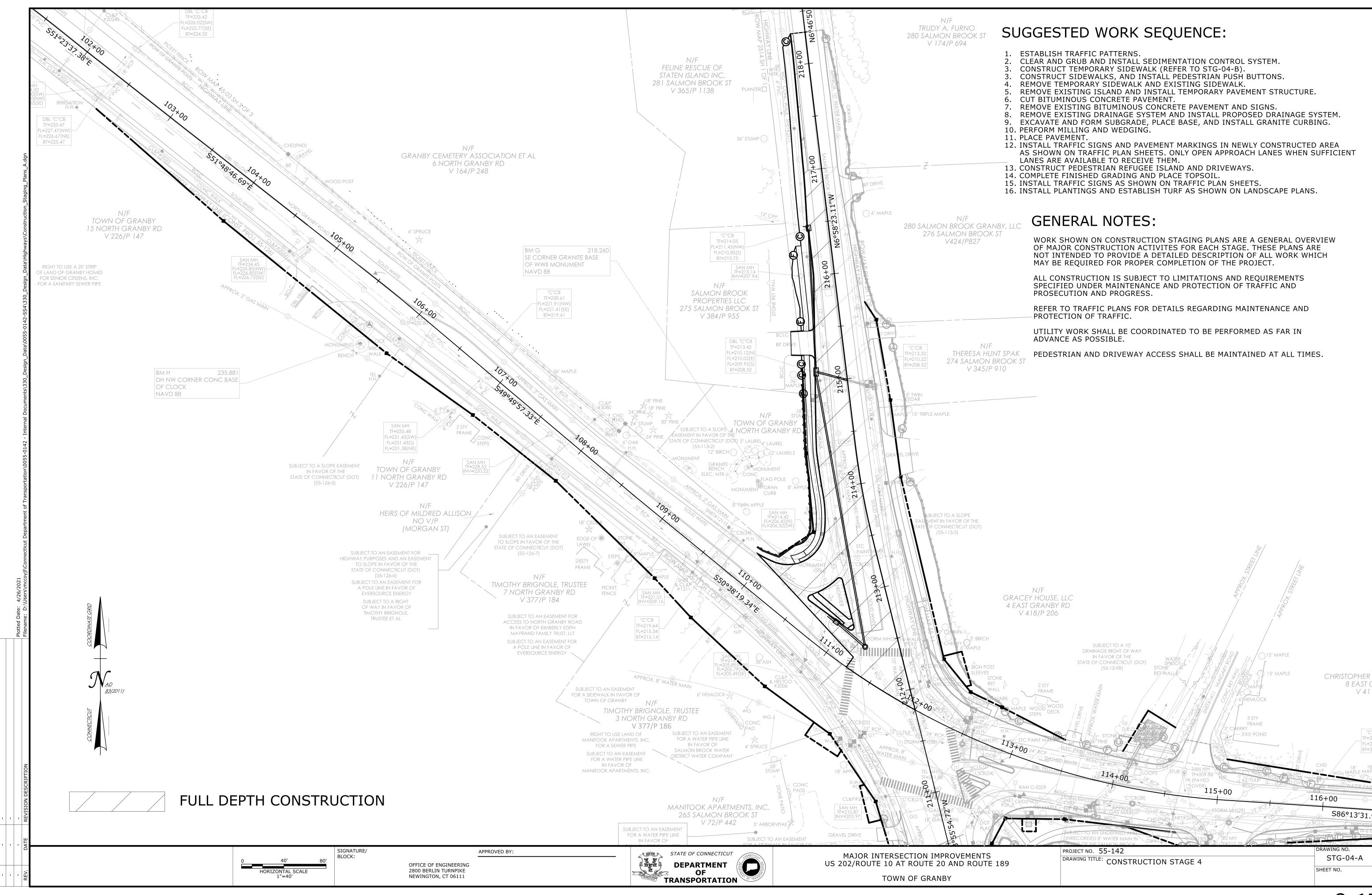
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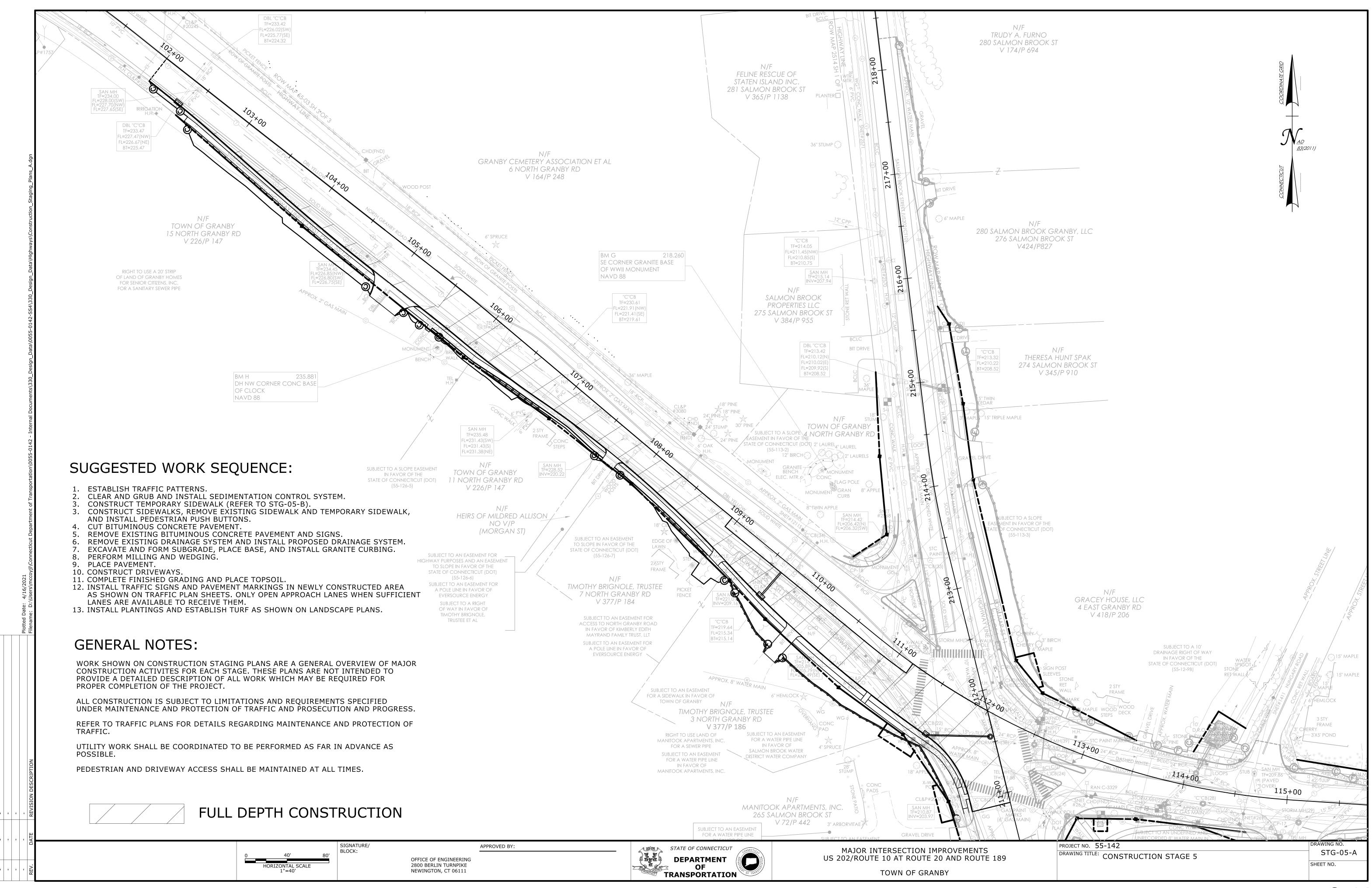
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SHEET NO.

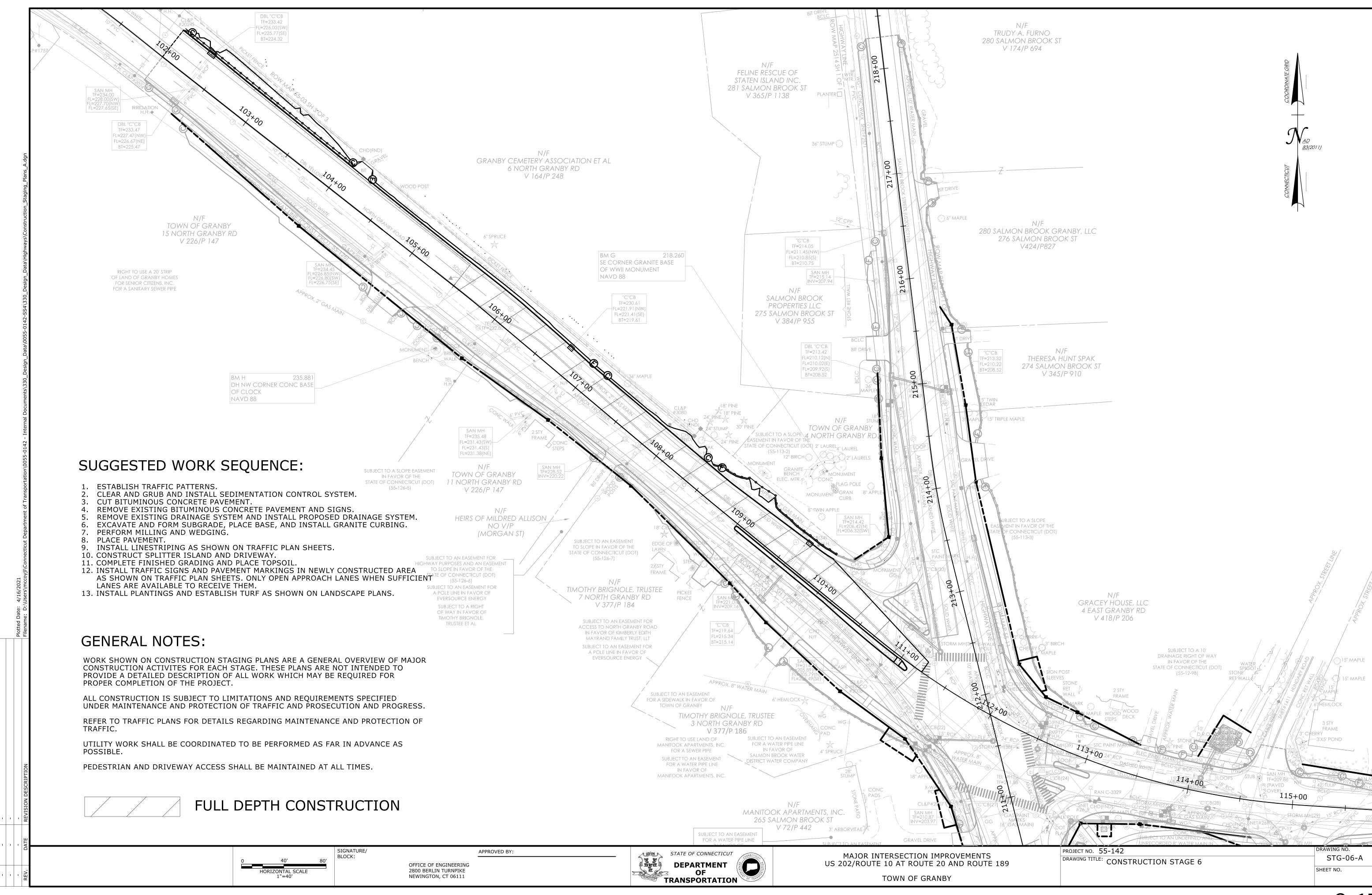


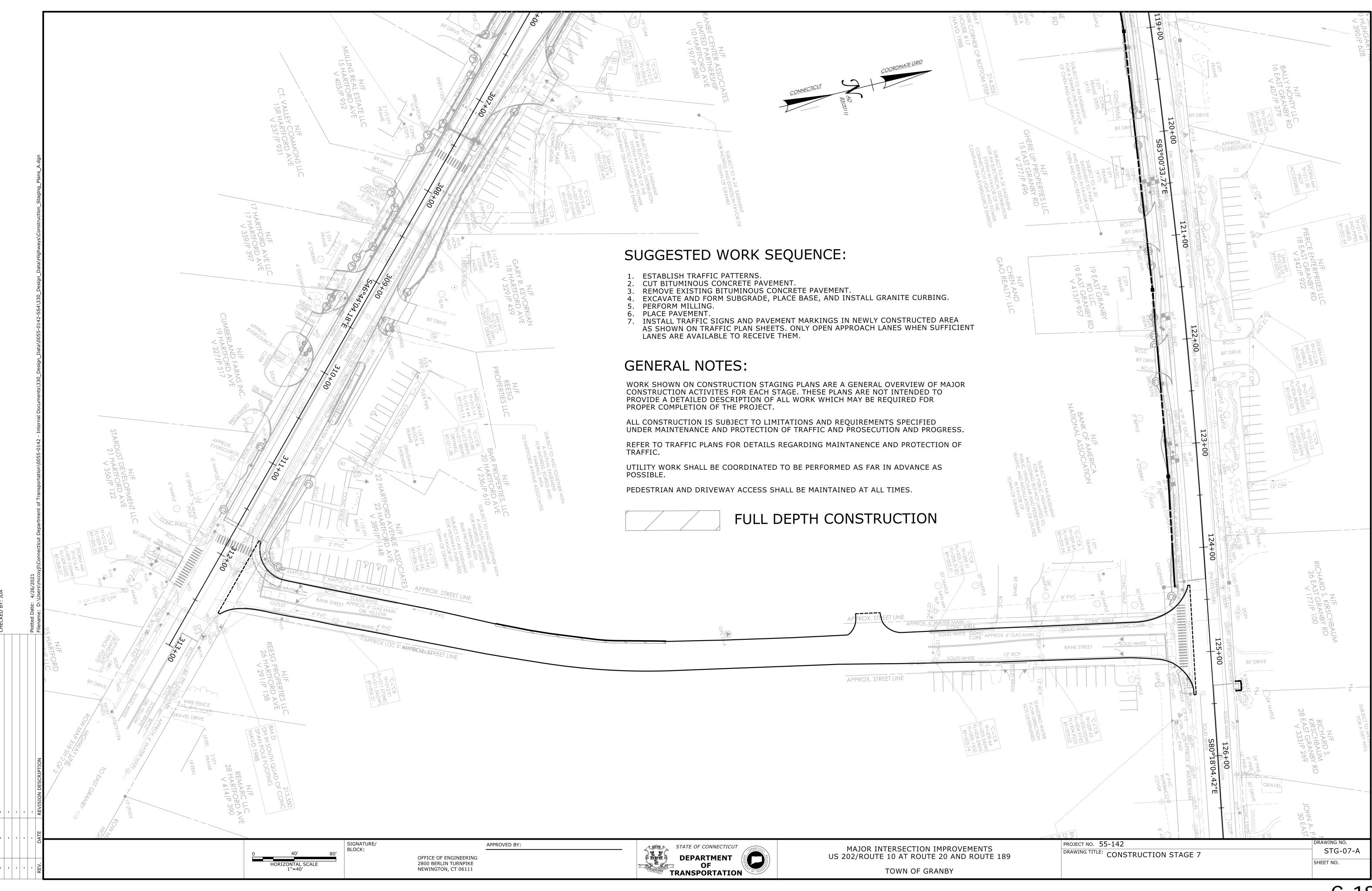






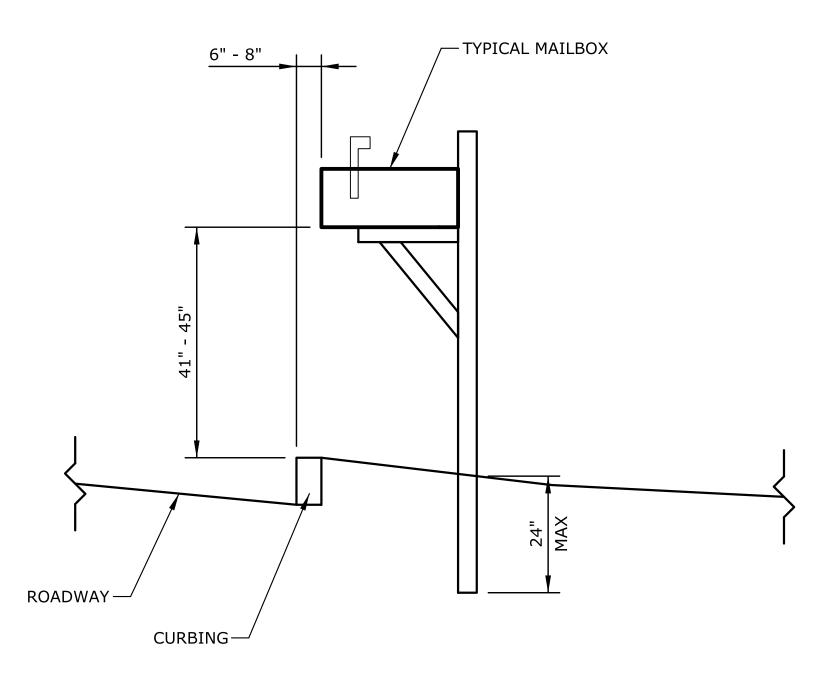






### **WEDGE COURSE DETAIL**

**USE PMA S0.5 TRAFFIC LEVEL 3 FOR FINAL WEARING SURFACE USE HMA S0.375 TRAFFIC LEVEL 2 FOR WEDGE COURSE MINIMUM LIFT THICKNESS 0.5" MAXIMUM LIFT THICKNESS 2.5"** 



### TYPICAL MAILBOX RELOCATION DETAIL

ALL COSTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE COST OF CLEARING AND GRUBBING

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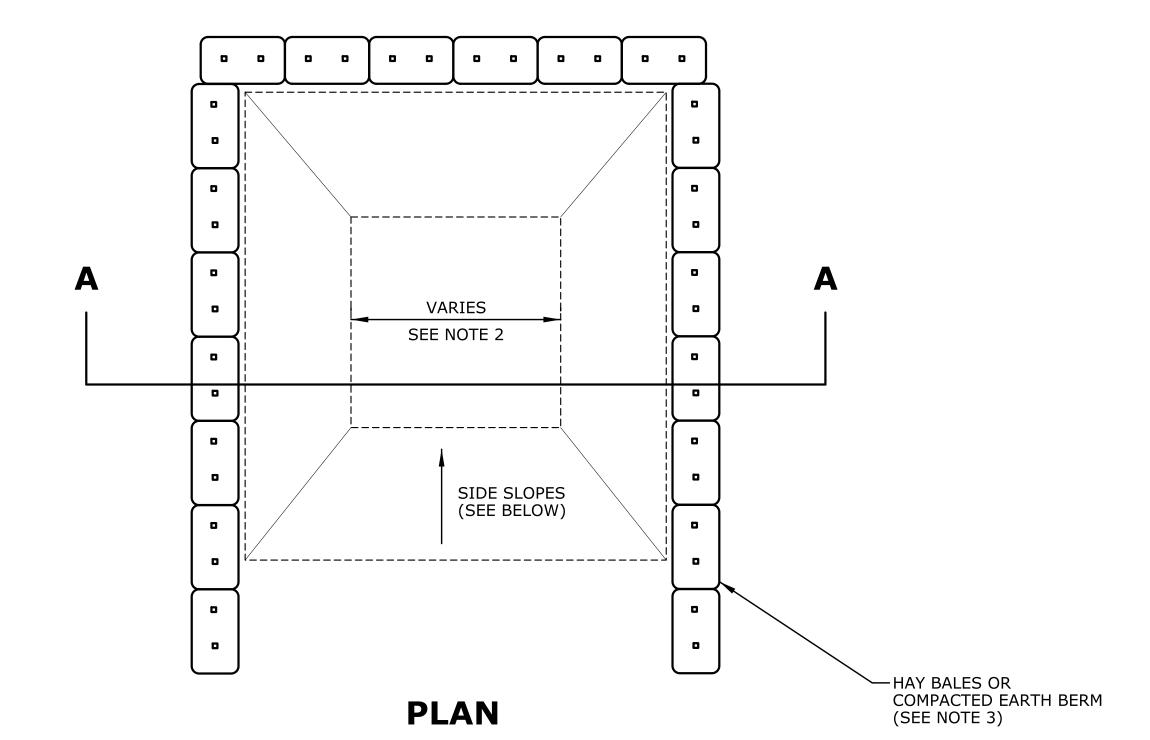
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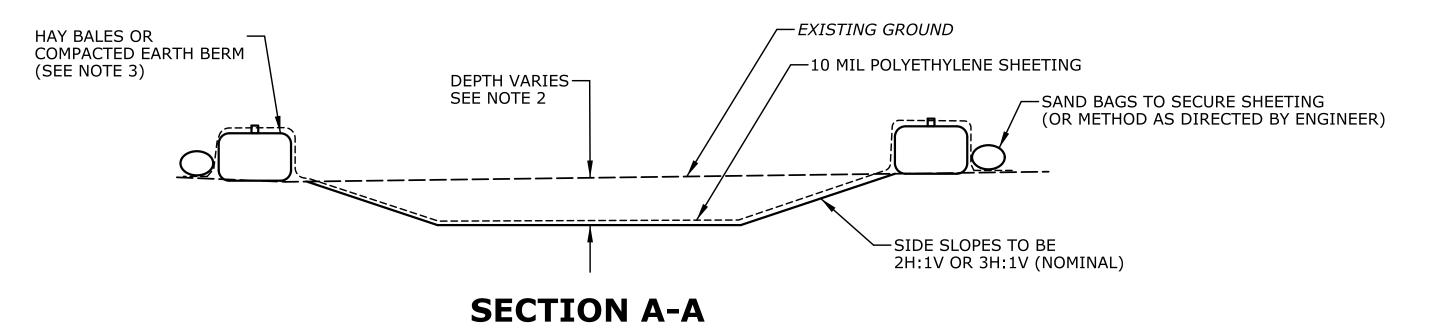
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APPROVED BY:

OFFICE OF ENGINEERING

2800 BERLIN TURNPIKE NEWINGTON, CT 06111





#### **GENERAL NOTES:**

- 1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA(S) SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE ENTIRELY SELF-CONTAINED.
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT THE DESIGN, LOCATION AND SIZING OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA(S) WITH THE PROJECT'S EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN AND SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.

LOCATION: WASHOUT AREA(S) ARE TO BE LOCATED AT LEAST 50 FEET FROM ANY STREAM, WETLAND, STORM DRAINS, OR OTHER SENSITIVE RESOURCE. THE FLOOD CONTINGENCY PLAN MUST ADDRESS THE CONCRETE WASHOUT IF THE WASHOUT IS TO BE LOCATED WITHIN THE FLOODPLAIN.

SIZE: THE WASHOUT MUST HAVE SUFFICIENT VOLUME TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND CONCRETE WASTE GENERATED BY WASHOUT OPERATIONS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, OPERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH GROUT AND MORTAR.

- 3. SURFACE DISCHARGE IS UNACCEPTABLE. THEREFORE, HAY BALES OR OTHER CONTROL MEASURES, AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER, SHOULD BE USED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA FOR CONTAINMENT.
- 4. SIGNS SHOULD BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CONCRETE AREA(S) AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS. WASHOUT AREA(S) SHOULD BE FLAGGED WITH SAFETY FENCING OR OTHER APPROVED METHOD.
- 5. WASHOUT AREA(S) ARE TO BE INSPECTED AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK FOR STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY, ADEQUATE HOLDING CAPACITY AND CHECKED FOR LEAKS, TEARS, OR OVERFLOWS. (AS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT) WASHOUT AREA(S) SHOULD BE CHECKED AFTER HEAVY RAINS.
- 6. HARDENED CONCRETE WASTE SHOULD BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF WHEN THE WASTE HAS ACCUMULATED TO HALF OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT'S DEPTH. THE WASTE CAN BE STORED AT AN UPLAND LOCATION, AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. ALL CONCRETE WASTE SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND GUIDELINES.
- 7. PAYMENT FOR THIS ITEM IS TO BE INCLUDED UNDER THE GENERAL COST OF THE WORK FOR THE PROJECT, INCLUDING SITE RESTORATION.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT **DEPARTMENT** TRANSPORTATION

MAJOR INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS US 202/ROUTE 10 AT ROUTE 20 AND ROUTE 189

TOWN OF GRANBY

PROJECT NO. **55-142** DRAWING TITLE: MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS MDS-01

C-19

# **OUTLET 114+19 LT** MATCH EXISTING ELEVATION — INTERMEDIATE RIPRAP APRON TYPE "B" — CONCRETE ENDWALL TO BE PAID FOR AS CONCRETE FOR STEPS AND COPINGS INV. = 204.74 —18" INTERMEDIATE RIPRAP 20' - 24" R.C. PIPE - 0' -10' DEEP ─ -2.7% 24'-6" 6" GRANULAR FILL-**SECTION A-A** FOR CONCRETE ENDWALL DETAILS -SEE STANDARD SHEET NO. HW-506\_01 11'-6" \_\_EXISTING GROUND 15'-6" **PLAN VIEW** —18" INTERMEDIATE RIPRAP ←6" GRANULAR FILL **SECTION B-B** SIGNATURE/ BLOCK: APPROVED BY: STATE OF CONNECTICUT MAJOR INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS US 202/ROUTE 10 AT ROUTE 20 AND ROUTE 189 DRAWING TITLE: MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS OUTLET MDS-13

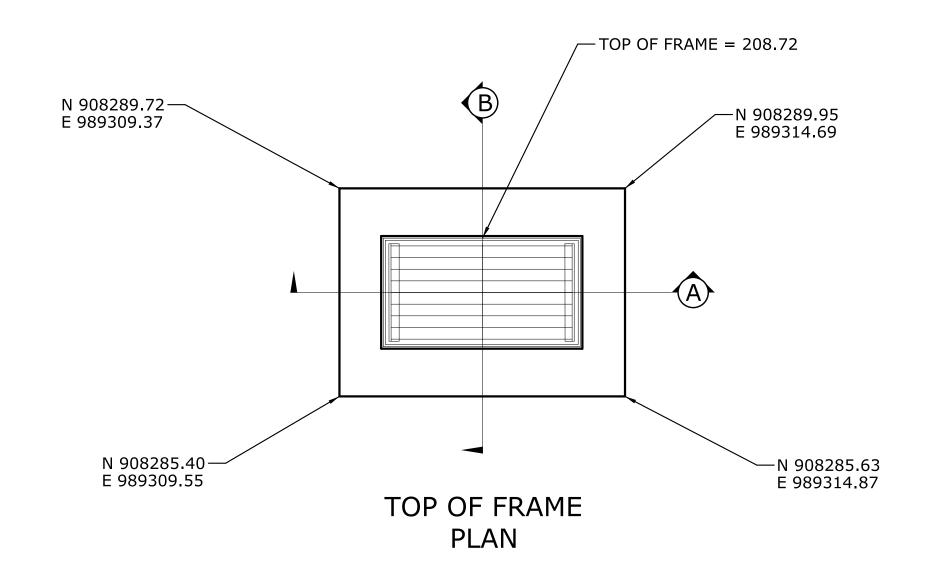
DEPARTMENT
OF
TRANSPORTATION

TOWN OF GRANBY

OFFICE OF ENGINEERING 2800 BERLIN TURNPIKE NEWINGTON, CT 06111

NOT TO SCALE

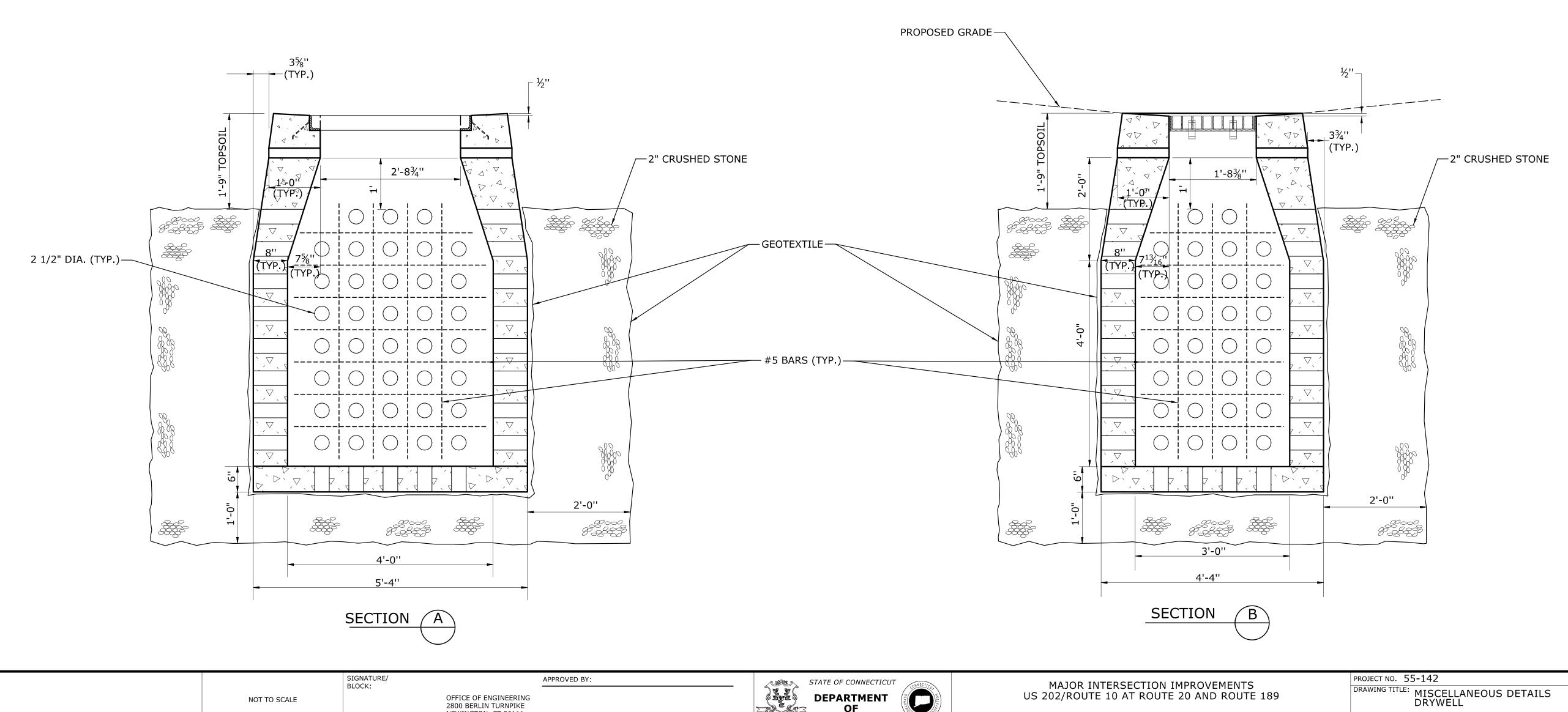
## TYPE 'C-L' DRYWELL CATCHBASIN (4' SUMP)



### **NOTES:**

TOWN OF GRANBY

- FOR DETAILS ON CATCH BASIN TOP SEE STANDARD SHEET NO. HW-586\_07.
   FOR DETAILS ON FRAME AND GRATE SEE STANDARD SHEET NO. HW-586\_08.
   THE COST OF ALL REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE COST FOR TYPE 'C-L' DRYWELL CATCHBASIN (4' SUMP).



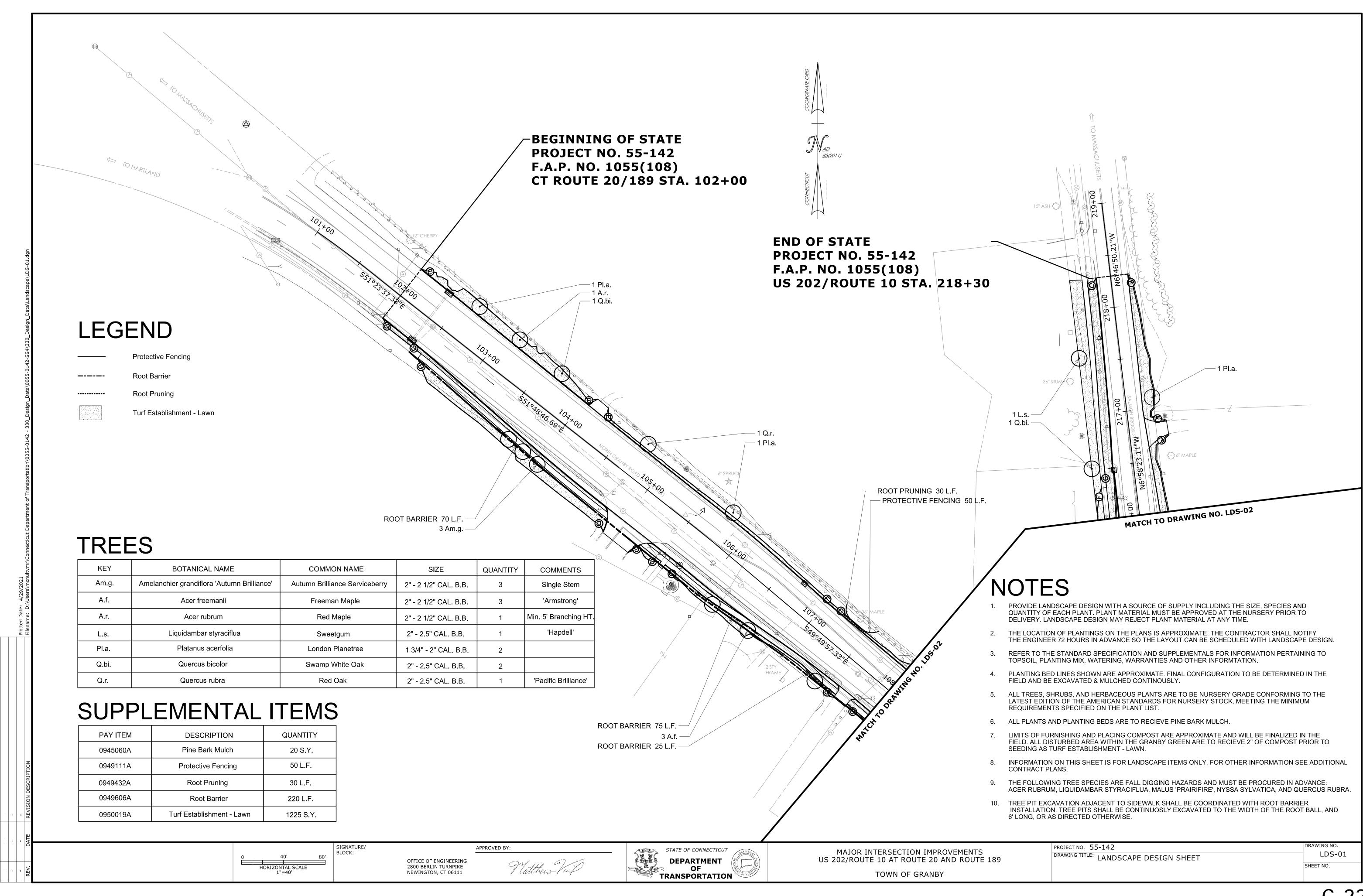
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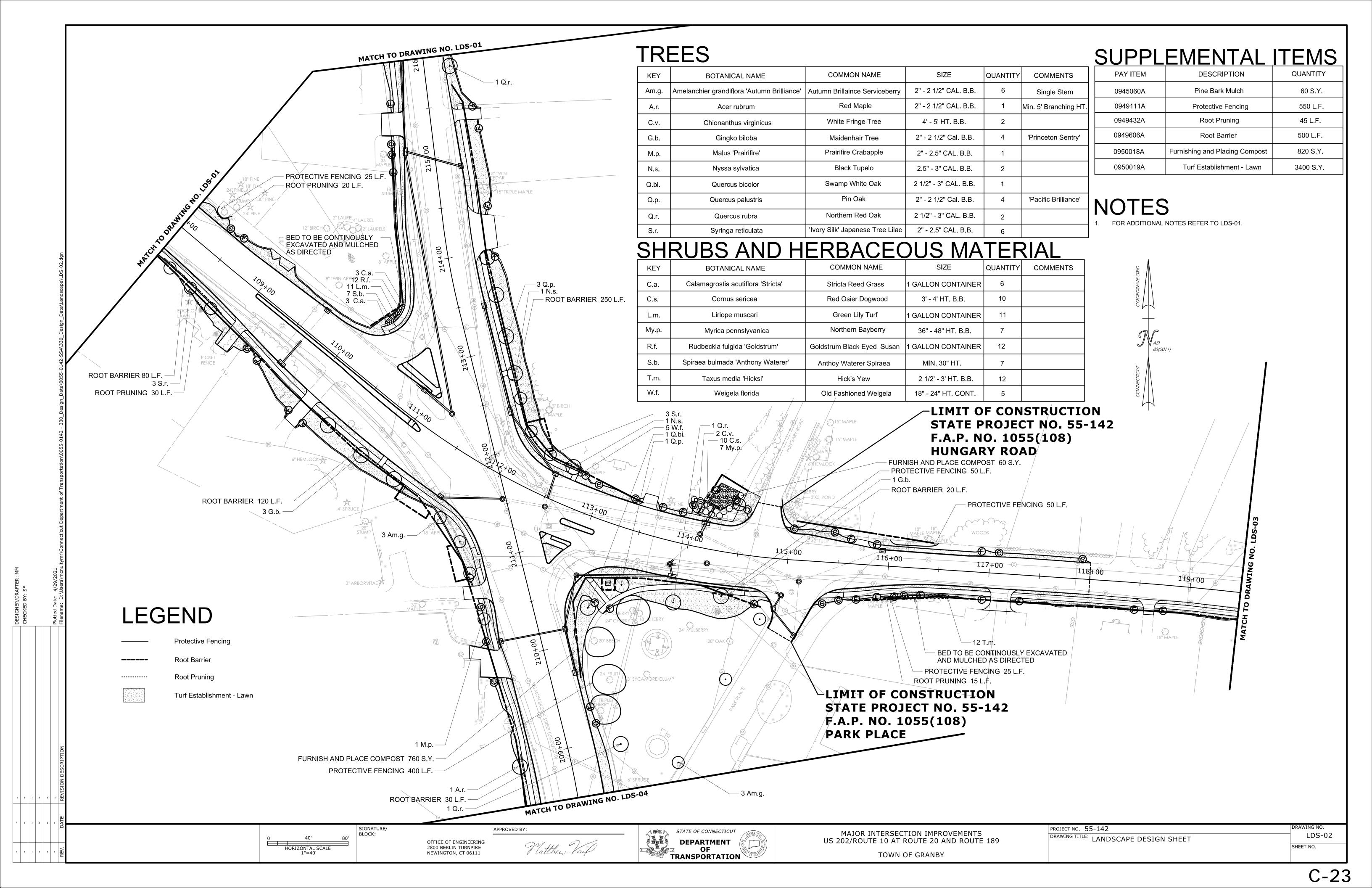
OFFICE OF ENGINEERING

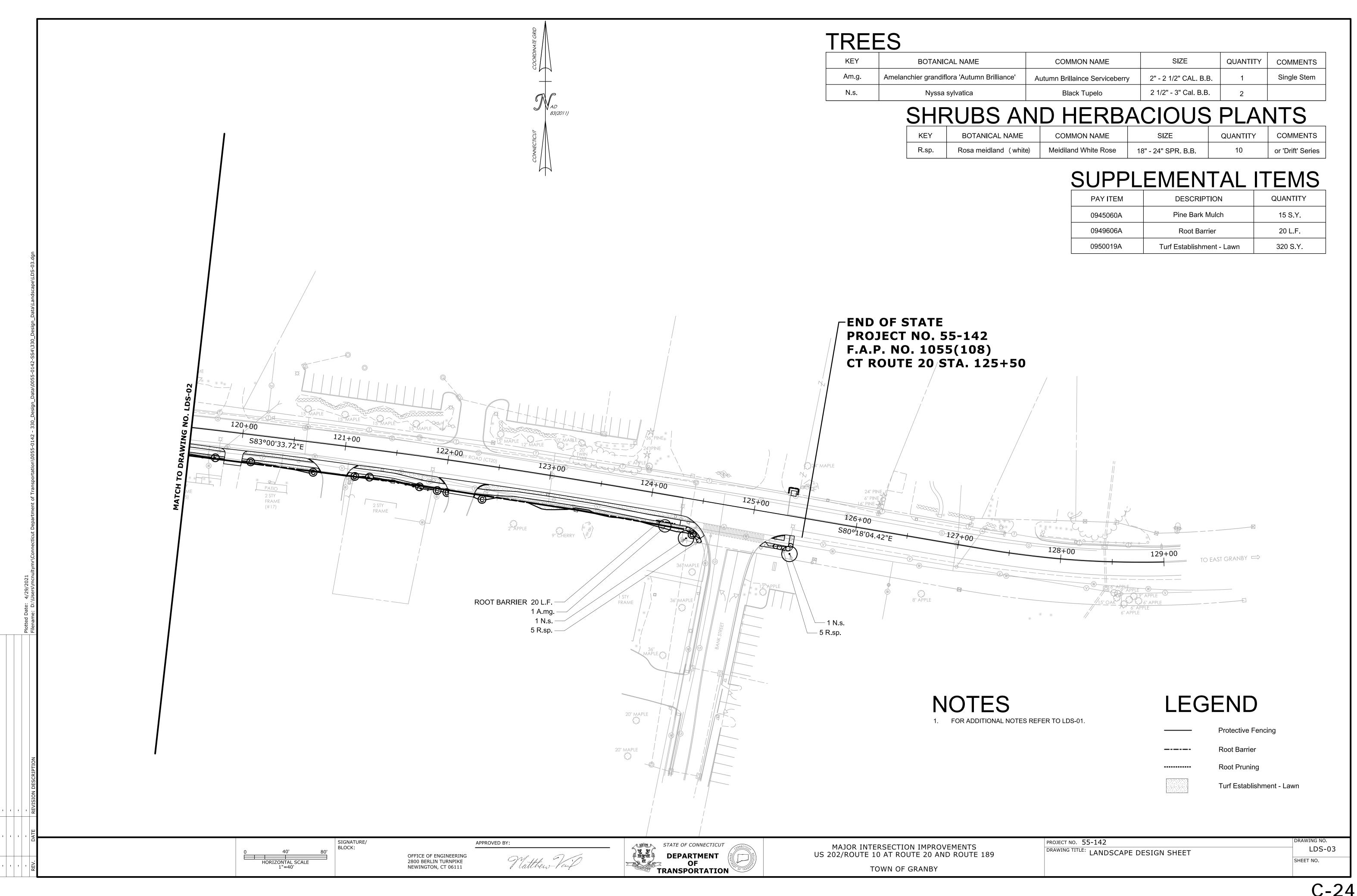
2800 BERLIN TURNPIKE NEWINGTON, CT 06111

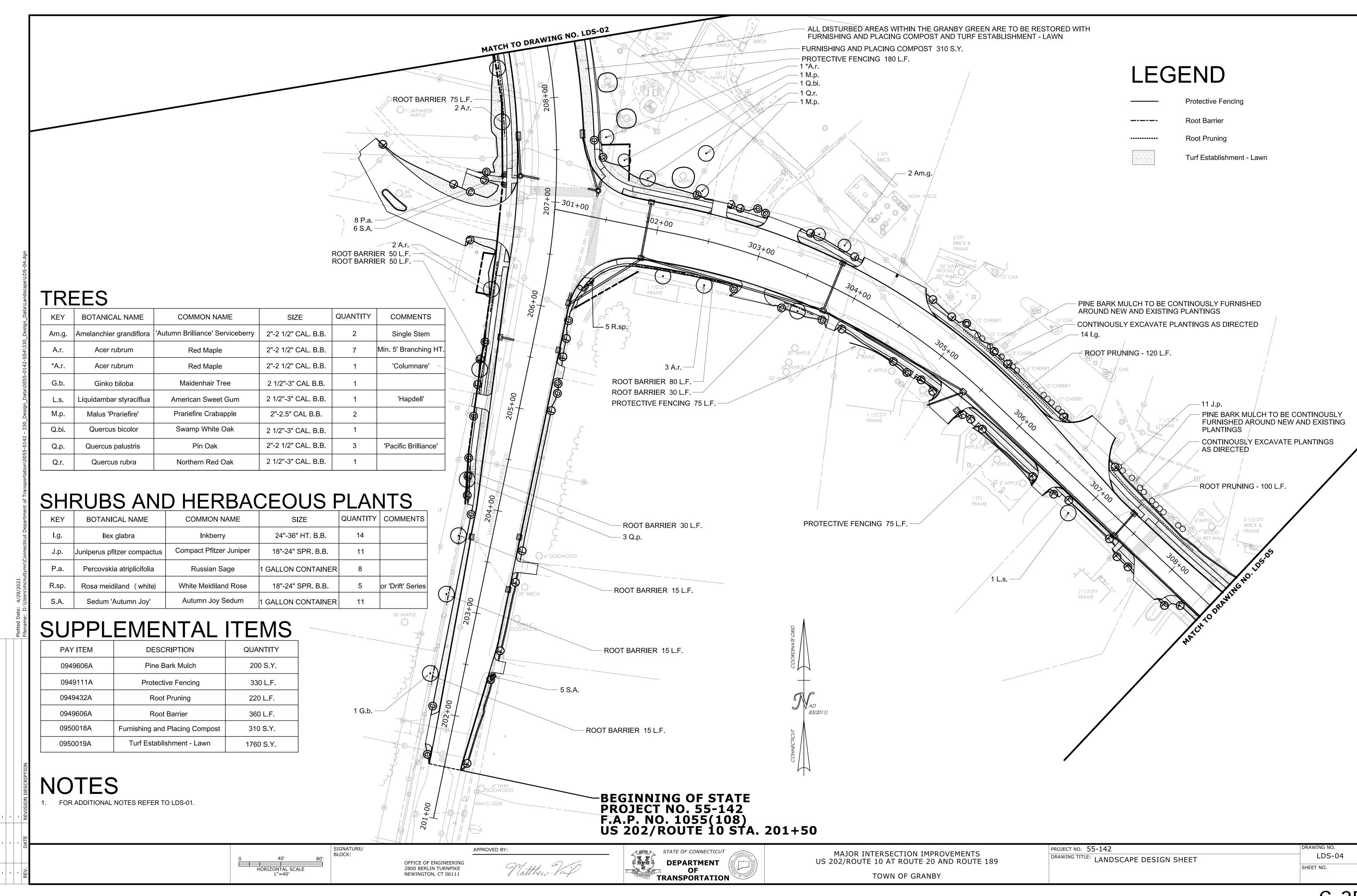
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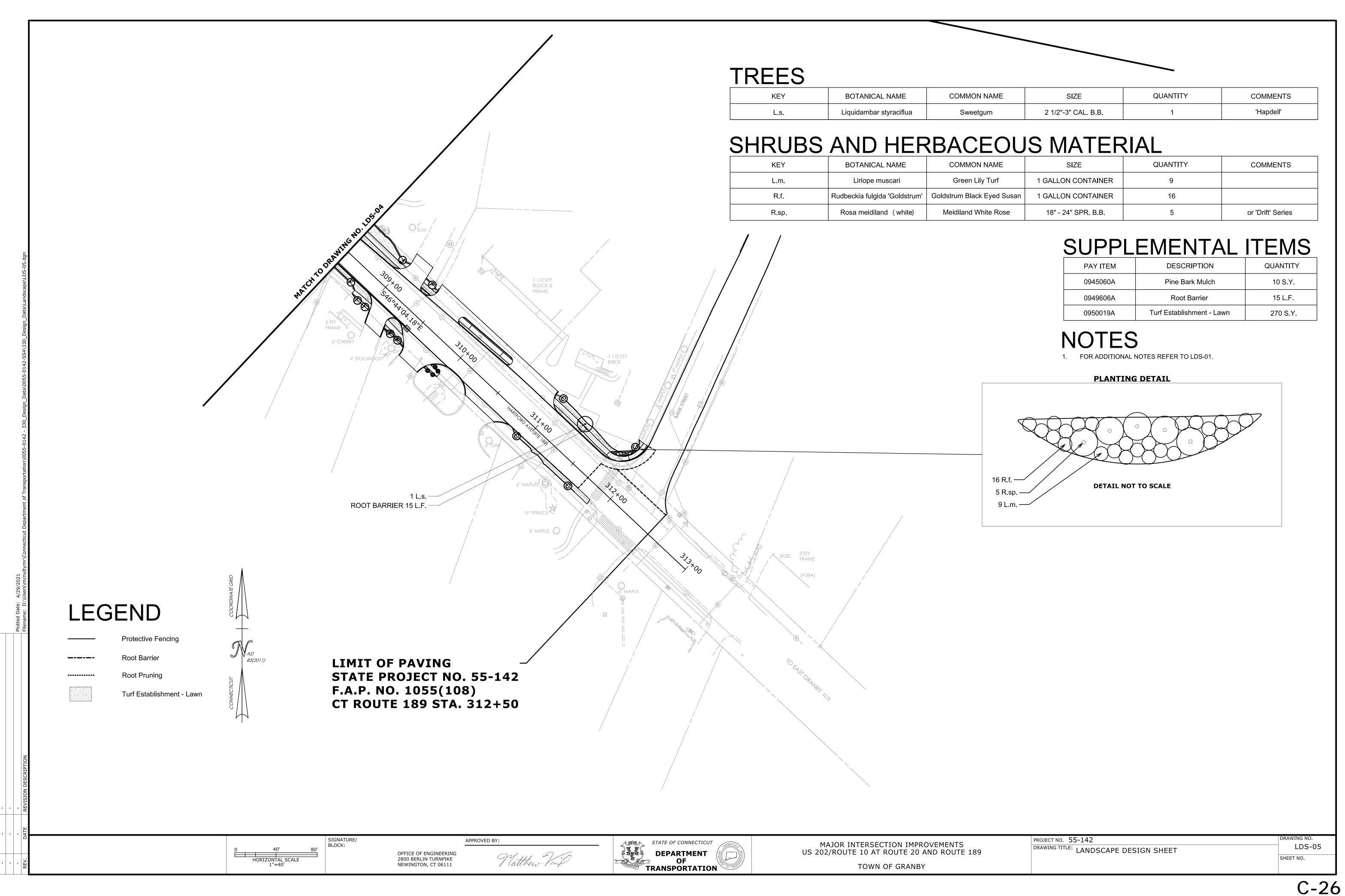
MDS-14











## Appendix D – CTDOT MS4 MEP Worksheet

			r	CTDOT Maximum Extent		_	orksheet					
Secti	ion 1:	Project #:				•	•					
Pro	ject	Title:										
Inforn	nation	Location:										
	1			Section 2	2: Existing C	ond	litions					
EC1		Project Area								acre	!S	
EC2		onstruction ly Connected	Impervio	us Area (DCIA):				acres			%	
EC3	Soil In	filtration Pote	Data Source:  □Existing Rep  □Field Verifie		/ Soils Map □Good/Fair			□Poo	or	□Mixed		
EC4	Depth	to Maximum	Groundw	ater			TBD	to			ft below grade	
EC5	Depth	to Bedrock					TBD	to			ft below grade	
EC6	Aquife	er Protection A	Area? (fro	m PNDF)				□Yes			□No	
EC7	MS4 F	Priority Area? (	from PNI	OF)				□Yes (See B	elow)		□No	
	Check	All That Apply	, □n	rbanized Area	□DCIA	· >1	1%	☐Impaired W	/aterboo	dy (See	e Below)	
	Select	All Impairmer	nts That A	pply								
EC8		mination knov Environmenta		pected to be pres ance)	sent?			□Yes			□No	
EC9		ning DOT ROW y managemen		oroject limits ava	ilable for st	ble for stormwater acres					5	
Section 3: Designed Conditions												
	\	Calculati	30% [	Desi	gn	60% Design 90% Design		FDP				
DC1	WQV r	etention desig	n goal	Full 1/2"-WQ	V a	c-ft	TBD	ac-ft		ac-ft	ac-ft	
DC2	WQV g	goal <i>retained</i> (1	refer to p	age 2)			ac-ft	ac-ft		ac-ft	ac-ft	
DC3	WQV g	oal <b>treated</b> (re	efer to pa	ge 2)			ac-ft	ac-ft		ac-ft	ac-ft	
DC4		Total \	NQV reta	ined and treated			ac-ft	ac-ft		ac-ft	ac-ft	
DC5	Post-co	onstruction DC	IA(acres)			ac.	TBD	ac.		ac.	ac.	
DC6	Pre-co	Pre-construction DCIA (refer to EC2 above)					ac.	ac.		ac.	ac.	
DC7	_			oost-construction negative (DCIA lost)		ac.	TBD	ac.		ac.	ac.	
Date completed												
Completed by (initials)												
Reviewed by (initials)												
Notes	:											

Worksheet users should refer to the CT DOT MS4 Project Design MEP Worksheet Instructions

Section 4: Stormwater BMP Selection Summary						
Design Phase □30% □60% □90% □FDP	WQV Retained (ac-ft)	WQV Treated (ac-ft)	DCIA Captured (Acres)	DCIA Disconnection Credit (%)	DCIA Disconnection Credit (acres)	Site Constraints
Disconnection (Dispersion)						
Conveyance (Swales / Channels)						
. 60						
Infiltration / Retention						
Treatment						
TOTAL						

Notes: This project is located in the Granby Town Center. There is a limited amount of right of way within the project limits and directly outside the project limits. A meeting was held with environmental compliance on 09/20/19 to discuss BMPs. Based on this meeting and our analysis installing one dry well is the best we could do for this project.

Worksheet users should refer to the CT DOT MS4 Project Design MEP Worksheet Instructions. Refer to the 2004 CT Stormwater Quality Manual for more information on BMP criteria and limitations.

## Appendix E – Construction Site Environmental Inspection Report (CSEIR)

#### **State of Connecticut**

#### **Department of Transportation**

#### **Construction Site Environmental Inspection Report**

## This Form Must Be Completed At Least Once A Week And Within Twenty Four (24) Hours Of The End Of A Storm Event That Is 0.1 inches Or Greater

	General Information							
Pro	ject Number				Date			
Peri	mit Number(s)				Location			
					Phone No.			
Pro	ject Engineer				Chief Inspector			
Con	tractor							
	cribe present phase of							
	struction/activities that occurring							
	e of Inspection:							
	Veekly Pre-storm e	vent	During storm e	event	Post-storm event			
				ther Inforn				
Has	there been a storm event	since the las	st inspection?	□Yes □	No If yes, provid	e:		
Stor	m Start Date & Time:		Storm Duration	on (hrs):	Type and Approxin	nate Amoun	t of Preci	pitation (in):
	ather at time of this inspection ☐ Cloudy ☐ Rain		Fog   Snow	ing □High	Winds Temp	perature:		
					r site map and list them or reference with you du			
	BMP Maintenance							
	BMP or Observation Site and Location	BMPs Installed ?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Date Con *ALL RE MUST	Action Required and tractor was Notified MEDIAL ACTIONS BE COMPLETED HIN 24 HOURS*	Date Fixed	Photo Taken ?	Repeat Failure?
1		Yes	Yes	VV 111	111\(\frac{24}{1100\text{RS}}\)		□Yes	□Yes
		No	No				□No	□No
2		☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No				□Yes □No	□Yes □No
3		Yes	Yes				□Yes	□Yes
		□No	□No				□No	□No
1	Describe the discharge incoack)  Environmental Inspecto	on? <u>Yeathe Distr</u> cluding locat	s □No rict Enviro tion, time iden	onmenta tified, and t	l Coordinator in the approximate amou	nmedia	<u>tely.</u>	
	Signature:				Date:			

## Appendix F – Notice of Termination Form



## General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities

#### Notice of Termination Form

Please complete and submit this form in accordance with the general permit (DEP-PED-GP-015) in order to ensure the proper handling of your termination. Print or type unless otherwise noted.

Note: Ensure that for commercial and industrial facilities, registrations under the *General Permit for the Discharge* of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity (DEP-PED-GP-014) or the *General Permit for the* Discharge of Stormwater from Commercial Activities (DEP-PED-GP-004) have been filed where applicable. For questions about the applicability of these general permits, please call the Department at 860-424-3018.

#### Part I: Registrant Information

1.	Permit number: <i>GSN</i>							
2.	Fill in the name of the registrant(s) as indicated on the registration certificate:							
	Registrant:							
3.	Site Address:							
	City/Town: State: Zip Code:							
4.	Date all storm drainage structures were cleaned of construction sediment:							
	Date of Completion of Construction:							
	Date of Last Inspection (must be at least three months after final stabilization pursuant to Section 6(b)(6)(D) of the general permit):							
5.	Check the post-construction activities at the site (check all that apply):							
	☐ Industrial ☐ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ Capped Landfill							
	Other (describe):							
art	II: Certification							
ther for c know puni	ave personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments eto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my wledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in this document or its attachments may be shable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the Connecticut General Statutes, pursuant ection 53a-157b of the Connecticut General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute."							
Sig	nature of Permittee Date							
Na	me of Permittee (print or type)  Title (if applicable)							

Note: Please submit this Notice of Termination Form to:

STORMWATER PERMIT COORDINATOR BUREAU OF WATER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 79 ELM STREET

HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127